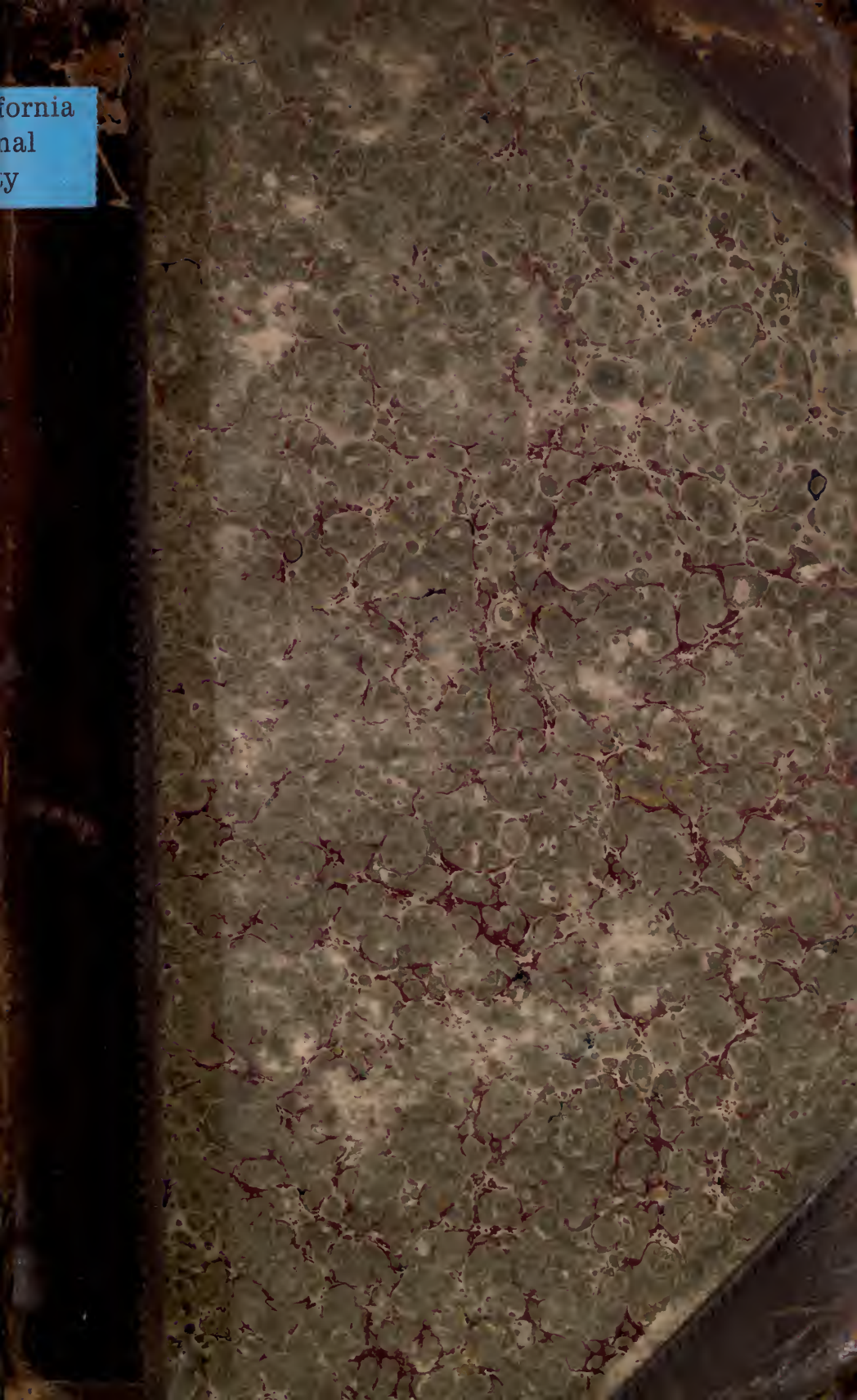


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TO
JOHN BRAHAM, Esq.

AS
THE FIRST SINGER OF THE DAY,
WHOSE POWERS HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF MANY YEARS,
AND STILL REMAIN UNRIVALLED,

AND TO WHOM
MANY OF THE PIECES IN THE PRESENT COLLECTION
OWE THEIR POPULARITY,

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OBSERVATIONS

ON

MUSIC,

PARTICULARLY VOCAL AND ACCOMPANIMENT.



MUSIC has always ranked high among the Sciences, but has attained an eminence in the present day, far above any other. As nations have been civilized, so has music been cultivated. Always making a great impression on the feelings, either by raising sublime inspirations, or exciting strong and animating sensations; it was used in the early ages, as well for religious, as political purposes; but now it is more subserviant to our domestic habits, forming at once a delightful and innocent recreation. Yet it is still capable of rousing the energies of the soul, both in adoration to the Deity, and in exciting and allaying the most varied passions. The one may be exemplified in the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and many others: who, for instance, can hear the sublime Oratorios of "The Messiah," "The Creation," and "The Requiem," and not feel elevated by the solemn harmonious sounds, uttered with the most beautiful sentiments? The other, our national airs will testify; and, indeed, the original melodies of any country, (particularly those of Scotland and Ireland), produce the utmost enthusiasm on the hearers;—they will either melt the heart to pity and love, or inspire it with the noblest sensations. "The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife," and even "the squeaking bagpipes," are instruments capable of rousing the most supine. Who can behold the march of a

regiment, and hear its martial music, without feeling his blood thrill within him, and all his faculties alive to its invigorating sounds?

But it is in the domestic circle that music gives the greatest pleasure, and where we derive the most advantage from it. It connects families, by affording within themselves a charming source of amusement for leisure hours, which otherwise, perhaps, in the one sex, might be spent in pernicious pursuits: and, were it merely on this consideration, music ought to be introduced, for whenever social enjoyment can be found at home, it will not be sought elsewhere.

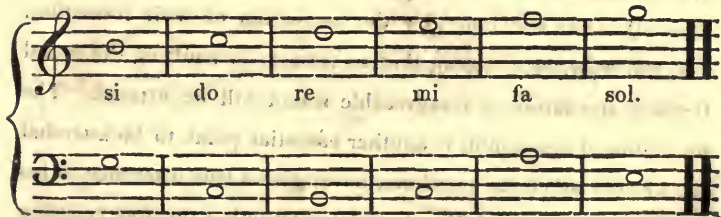
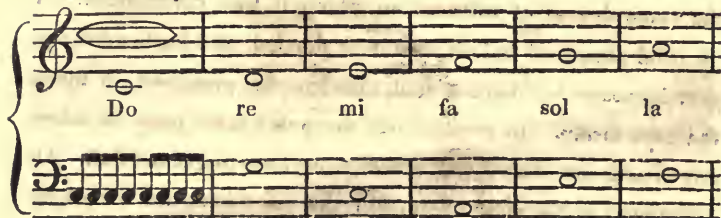
To attain a proficiency in any science, a firm foundation ought to be formed; and as none require it more than music, it is necessary to understand its principles before we can expect to profit by our exertions; these can only be developed by slow and almost imperceptible degrees; for whoever imagines to make a progress by a short cut, will find himself miserably deceived; it is by labour, patience, and perseverance alone, that we can gain the end; and by attacking the difficulties at the onset, the path, as we proceed, becomes clear and pleasant. In no one pursuit does a master toil under so many disadvantages, as a teacher of music, who is obliged to connive at what he knows can be of no solid advantage to his pupil. By an injudicious anxiety on the part of the scholar's friends to hear a song, when it is understood he is receiving instruction, induces him to be impatient, till he is enabled to gratify them; and the time that ought to have been devoted to the cultivation of the voice, and improvement in the science, is taken up in practising a song, that he may exhibit his astonishing powers, when, perhaps, the preparatory rudiments have not been learned. Having commenced song singing, the pupil finds it irksome to return to the "mere nonsense," as it is called, of *do, re*; and after possessing a sort of half-and-half

smattering, he finds out, at last, he has begun at the wrong end, and gives it up in despair. This is an every-day occurrence; and we hope to convince our readers that, however tiresome the following instructions may be at first, yet, by a steady perseverance, the difficulties will be overcome, and they will reap the benefit of their exertions.

The requisites for singing are, a clear voice, powerful lungs, and a good ear. A bad voice may be improved by judicious cultivation, and the power of the lungs may be increased by practice; but a correct ear is indispensibly necessary. The first attempt must be to ascertain the compass of the natural voice, and then to form a clear firm tone within its bounds.

We recommend the following scale, the notes of which lie within the compass of most voices, whether male or female; but should it be found too high for some, practice only as far as it can be sung with ease.

Pia. cr. s. for. dim. pia.



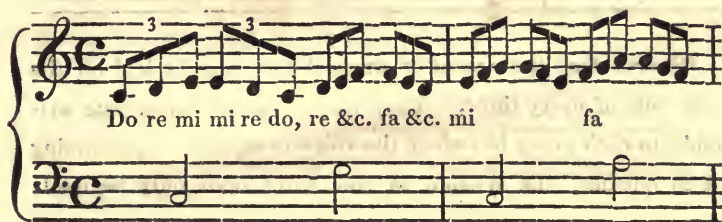


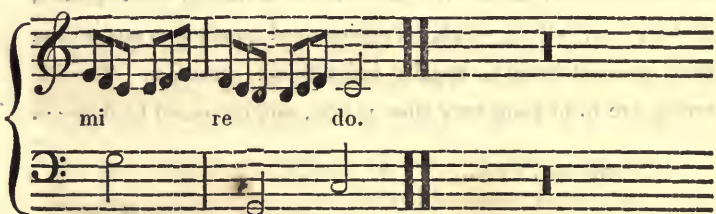
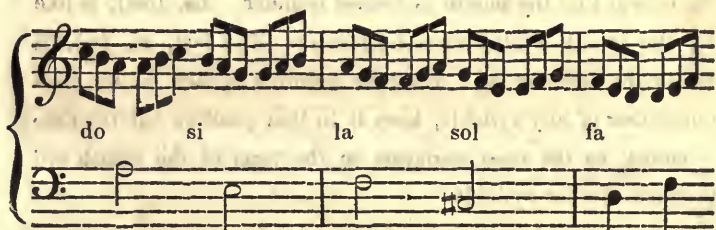
The manner of singing this is, to sound the beginning of each note very soft, gradually increasing it to the full power of the voice, (without straining it), and then equally decreasing it to the same degree of softness on which it was commenced. A plentiful supply of breath should be inhaled, and husbanded up, that it escape by degrees, and sufficient be preserved to finish the note firmly. In swelling out the notes, care must be taken not to sing too sharp; and in decreasing, not to get too flat. An instrument is the best guide, till the voice becomes inured by practice to sustain itself. The tone must come from the chest, without any impediment from the throat, teeth, or nose; though they all assist the tone, by the perfection of their formation, yet, by improperly closing the two former, or emitting the sound through the latter, a disagreeable sound will be uttered. The formation of the mouth is another essential point to be attended to, without which the pupil can never give a true utterance to his words, besides injuring his tone by obstructing the free emission of it from the lungs. In sounding the first syllable, *do* the

mouth must be opened in an oval form, and kept in that position till it is finished. The next, *re*, (pronounced *ra*), the mouth is formed lengthwise, and rather open. The next, *mi*, (*me*), the mouth is nearly closed. The next, *fa*, (*faa*), is the most open of the whole, the mouth to be as open as possible without distorting the countenance. *Sol*, (*sole*), is somewhat similar to *do*, except that the mouth is formed rounder. *La*, (*laa*), is like *fa*, the mouth a little more lengthwise. The last, *si*, (*se*), is nearly the same as *mi*. When the mouth is opened for the pronunciation of any syllable, keep it in that position till the note is ended, as the least variation in the form of the mouth will produce another syllable.

When a firm clear tone is established, the pupil may proceed to cultivate his voice for the execution of divisions, turns, graces, shakes, &c.; all of which, precision and neatness constituting their greatest beauty, require indefatigable practice. The following are to be sung very slow at first, and increased by degrees.

Exercise on Thirds.





Observe that the accent or stress of the voice is laid on the first note of every three. They may sing as above, one syllable to each note; but when the voice is capable of performing them quicker, one syllable to each three need only be used; thus,



In the following, the accent is laid on the first and third note, but more particularly on the first; though each note must be

sung even, the slight stress being to denominate the time, and prevent them from being equivocal.

Exercise in Fourths.

Do re, &c. re mi fa

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each a fourth apart, starting from C4 and ascending to F4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of quarter notes, each a fourth below the corresponding note in the upper staff, starting from F3 and ascending to C4.

sol 'a si do

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each a fourth apart, starting from G4 and ascending to D5. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of quarter notes, each a fourth below the corresponding note in the upper staff, starting from D3 and ascending to G4.

re mi re do.

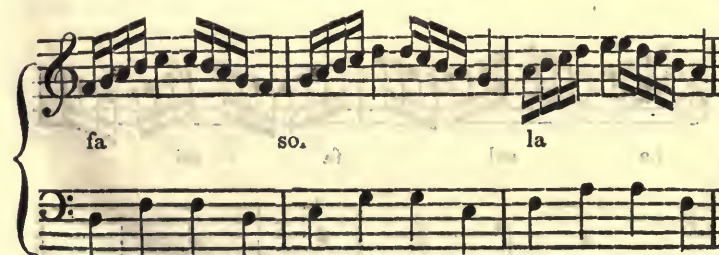
The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each a fourth apart, starting from C4 and ascending to F4, followed by a whole note C4 and a whole note F4. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of quarter notes, each a fourth below the corresponding note in the upper staff, starting from F3 and ascending to C4, followed by a whole note F3 and a whole note C4.

I.a sol fa mi

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each a fourth apart, starting from G4 and ascending to D5. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of quarter notes, each a fourth below the corresponding note in the upper staff, starting from D3 and ascending to G4.



Exercise in Fifths.





Exercise in Sixths.

Do re mi

This system shows the first three notes of the exercise. The treble staff contains eighth-note runs for each syllable, while the bass staff contains single notes. The syllables 'Do', 're', and 'mi' are written below the treble staff.

fa sol la

This system shows the next three notes. The treble staff contains eighth-note runs, and the bass staff contains single notes. The syllables 'fa', 'sol', and 'la' are written below the treble staff.

si do re do.

This system shows the next four notes, ending with a double bar line. The treble staff contains eighth-note runs, and the bass staff contains single notes. The syllables 'si', 'do', 're', and 'do.' are written below the treble staff.

La sol fa

This system shows the next three notes. The treble staff contains eighth-note runs, and the bass staff contains single notes. The syllables 'La', 'sol', and 'fa' are written below the treble staff.

mi re do

This system shows the final three notes of the exercise. The treble staff contains eighth-note runs, and the bass staff contains single notes. The syllables 'mi', 're', and 'do' are written below the treble staff.

Exercise in Sevenths.

The first system of the exercise consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each spanning a seventh interval. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a single eighth-note line, also spanning a seventh interval. The notes are labeled 'Do', 're', and 'mi' below the upper staff.

The second system of the exercise consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each spanning a seventh interval. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a single eighth-note line, also spanning a seventh interval. The notes are labeled 'fa' and 'sol' below the upper staff.

The third system of the exercise consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each spanning a seventh interval. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a single eighth-note line, also spanning a seventh interval. The notes are labeled 'la', 'si', and 'do.' below the upper staff.

The fourth system of the exercise consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, each spanning a seventh interval. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a single eighth-note line, also spanning a seventh interval. The notes are labeled 'La', 'sol', and 'fa' below the upper staff.

mi re

do si la re do.

Exercise in Octaves.

Do re

mi fa

sol la

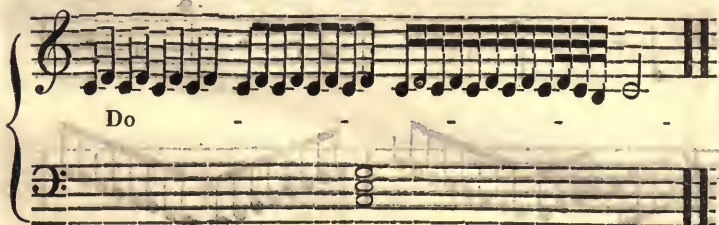
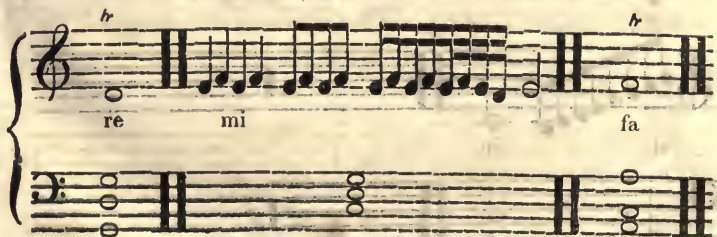
La sol

fa mi

re do

si do.

The shake may next be attempted, which requires the most arduous and constant practice of the whole. It is the quick repetition of two notes, either at the distance of a tone or half-tone. There are some who possess a sort of shake naturally; but that which is cultivated is most perfect; the former being merely a tremulous motion in the throat, and frequently, only one note gutterally uttered. The best method of attaining the shake, is to begin very slow, and practice till the voice becomes flexible enough to execute the two notes clear and firm without effort; it may then be practised a little quicker; and so on by degrees, till perfect. It should be begun soft, gradually swelled, and diminished again to its original softness. It must be practised on every note within the compass of the voice, and on each of the seven syllables. The shake is generally finished with a turn, which should be practised with it: thus,

*Major, or whole-tone Shake.**Turn.**Maj.**Minor, or half-tone Shake.**Maj.*

Maj. *Maj.* *Min.* *Maj.* *Maj.* *Min.*
h *h* *h* *h* *h* *h*

sol la si do re mi

Maj. *Maj.* *Min.* *Maj.* *Maj.* *Maj.*
h *h* *h* *h* *h* *h*

re do si a sol fa

Min. *Maj.* *Maj.*
h *b*

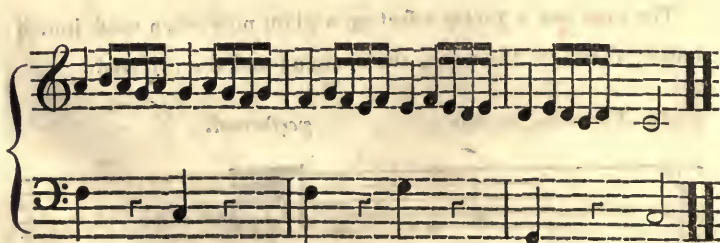
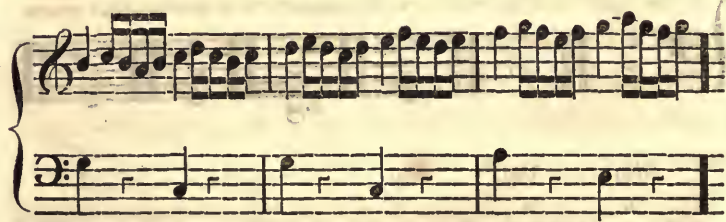
mi re do.

The turn has a pretty effect on a plain note when used judiciously: there are two sorts, the common and the inverted.

The Common, marked.

performed.

The best method to acquire the turn, is to practice on every syllable, commencing on the lowest note, and ascending to the highest, within your compass; beginning very slow, and singing every note clear and distinct; and increase the time by degrees, as you find your voice capable of sustaining itself.



The inverted turn precedes the principal note, by commencing a half-tone below it: thus,



There are a variety of exercises for improving the flexibility of the voice, which can only be imparted by an experienced master, and no written instructions can convey the mode of executing them; but a few general observations may be of service. Great attention must be paid to taking breath; for unless a sufficient quantity is inspired, and kept in reserve, the notes will become weak and faltering; and, instead of a clear succession of notes, a confused jumble of unmeaning sounds will be heard. Never take breath in the middle of a word, or where the sense is closely connected; but after a comma, or the beginning of a line, after a dotted note, or rest, the breath may be taken with propriety. Every exercise should be sung slow at first, and gradually increased, till the voice becomes so inured to the passages, that it is impossible to fail.

STYLE

Is next under consideration. To command a good style, the pupil must possess sound sense, a just discrimination, and an attentive observation of the best singers of the age. It is the style of our great singers, that gives them, in a measure, the superiority over the mass of those who remain at a considerable distance from them in popularity. Let a person possess ever so fine a voice, or ever so brilliant execution, if he has not feeling and taste, he will ever remain but in second-rate estimation to one who has an indifferent voice, with the power of expressing the various feelings, and entering into all the pathos or energy of

his subject;—the one sings to the ear, the other, to the heart;—the one is a mere organ-pipe; the other is a soul which enters our hearts, and carries us insensibly with it. What has raised Mr. Braham to the high pitch of popularity he at present enjoys, and leaves him no competitor? It is not his voice, for there are others who possess much sweeter voices: it is his style, his energy, his discrimination. The songs which he excels in, are only outlines, which, in the hands of others, are mere sounds, possessing little to please or admire in them; but, filled up by his exquisite taste and judgment, they become finished productions. Yet we recommend not a downright imitation of Mr. Braham, though there are few who do not imitate him; but a person possessing genius may take an example without following it so closely, that every one may perceive the resemblance. Imitators generally copy the peculiarities, not the excellence, of the original, and thereby betray themselves. A man may build a fabric on a certain structure, but may so alter and arrange it, that it may pass, without strict examination, for a design of his own. So ought a good singer found his style on the best basis, but so cover it with judgment, that it may appear the emanation of his own
ius.

Few instructions can be given on style; it must be the result of observation, guided by sound sense, adhering strictly to the nature of the melody, and the subject of the words; giving each their proper expression, and unaffectedly uttering both, that they may be understood and felt.

While on this part, we shall include a few hints on the use of ornament. It has become the fashion to attach to any melody, however simple, a number of notes unconnected with it, which are called graces; but, in many instances, they may be termed, *dis-graces*. It is the indiscriminate use of these, that the novice ought to avoid. There are many who, possessing flexible voices,

seek every opportunity of showing off, by running through the whole scale at almost every other bar, and by disjoining the melody and the words, destroy both. Even an apogiatura too often introduced, mars the melody; but judiciously put in, adds greatly to the effect. When the words and melody allow it, a short cadence may be made; but always in character with the air. Nothing is more ridiculous than a bravura run in a subject requiring pathos and feeling; yet how often do we hear it; and sometimes very slovenly executed. There are some who, having a few runs at command, use them indiscriminately at every part wherever their voices will execute them, and frequently the same graces, as they are termed, will be heard half-a-dozen times in the course of a song. This shows, at least, a poor imagination and a scanty store, when they are applied on every occasion; not to mention how they tire the ears of the audience. Another fault singers fall into, is, that of using a favourite note in the voice, which, whenever an opportunity occurs, they will hold out twice the length the time will admit, and keep one in suspense on an unimportant word, such as, and—to—the—for, &c., thereby delaying some immediate part of the subject, that one has forgot what is was about. The voice should be so practised, that they may all become favourite notes; all clear, equal, and distinct; all of the same quality; blended one with the other, like the tones of a fine instrument; all equally under command. The weakest part of the voice should be practised most, to make it as flexible as the other: at the same time, be careful of straining it by over exertion; let it be done by degrees; by a little and often; and, with patience and perseverance, you will bring all your notes equally good, and under your command.

We cannot conclude this part better than by giving the following extract, from a work entitled, "The Art of Improving the Voice and Ear:—"

“It is an extremely false taste to overload every performance with a profusion of ornament. When a piece has intrinsic merit, or when a singer has a fine voice, ornament, if profuse, has more chance to injure than to add to its effect. It is not to be denied, however, that ornament, when judiciously placed, is indispensable to a singer, and will require great care and practice in the acquisition. The following passage from the life of Rossini, by Count Stendthall, strongly illustrates the ideas of this great master upon the point.

“On Rossini's arrival at Milan, in 1814, when he was in his twenty-second year, to compose the “Aureliano in Palmira,” he became acquainted with Velluti, who was to sing in his opera. Velluti, then in the flower of his youth and talents, and one of the handsomest men of his time, had no small share of vanity, and was fond of displaying and abusing the powers of voice with which nature had gifted him. Before Rossini had an opportunity of hearing this great singer, he had written a *cavatina* for the character he was to perform. At the first rehearsal, Velluti began to sing, and Rossini was struck with admiration. At the second rehearsal, Velluti began to show his powers of gracing; Rossini found the effect produced just and admirable, and highly applauded the performance. At the third, the simplicity of the *cantilena* was entirely lost amidst the profusion of the ornaments. At last the great day of the performance arrived. The *cavatina*, and the whole character sustained by Velluti, was received with rapture: but Rossini scarcely knew what Velluti was singing—it was no longer the music he had composed; yet still the song of Velluti was full of beauties, and succeeded with the public to admiration. The pride of the young composer was not a little wounded. This opera fell, and it was the *soprano* alone who had any success. The ardent mind of Rossini at once perceived all the advantages that might be taken of such an event. Not

a single suggestion was lost upon him. It was by a lucky chance, we may suppose him to have said to himself, that Velluti discovered he had a taste of his own; but who will say that in the next theatre for which I compose, I may not find some other singer, who, with as great a flexibility of voice, and an equal rage for ornament, may so spoil my music, as not only to render it contemptible to myself, but tiresome to the public? The danger to which my poor music is exposed, is still more imminent when I reflect upon the great number of different schools for song that exist in Italy. The theatres are filled with performers, who have learned music from some poor provincial professor. This mode of singing violin concertos and variations without end, tends to destroy not only the talent of the singer, but also to vitiate the taste of the public. Every singer will make a point of imitating Velluti, without calculating upon the relative compass of his voice. We shall see no more simple *cantilenas*. They would appear cold and tasteless. Every thing is about to undergo a change, even to the nature of the voice. Once accustomed to embellish, to overload the *cantilena* with high-wrought ornaments, and to stifle the works of the composer, they will soon discover that they have lost the habit of sustaining the voice and expanding the tones, and consequently the power of executing *largo* movements. I must therefore lose no time in changing the system I have followed hitherto. I am not myself ignorant of singing: all the world allows me a talent this way. My embellishments shall be in good taste; for I shall at once be able to discover where my singers are strong and where defective, and I will write nothing for them but what they can execute. My mind is made up. I will not leave them room for a single *appoggiatura*. These ornaments, this method of charming the ear, shall form an integral part of my song, and shall all be written down in my score.

“Such ought to be the practice of all composers: and no young singer ought ever to attempt a grace that is not *set* down for him, or which is not pointed out for him by a judicious master. The violation of this rule may procure a momentary applause from a mixed audience; but it will never ensure a lasting reputation, nor lead to establish first-rate excellence in simple execution.”

ACCOMPANIMENT.

As the voice is the principal, the accompaniment must be subordinate to it, whether in full orchestra, or only the piano-forte: it is merely to assist and fill up; therefore it must follow the voice, and be subservient to it on all occasions. The great fault of accompaniasts is, that of playing too loud, and overpowering the voice; they make that the most prominent which should be in the shade, to show to more advantage what is intended to be conspicuous. What a singular effect would a picture have, if the artist were to bring his dark colours forward, and leave the light in the back ground; and that which he intended as his principal figure, was to be enveloped in clouds, or overshadowed with trees? This fault mostly rests with amateurs, who, so that they can hear themselves play, never study the effect of the whole. In an orchestra, every eye should be turned to the leader, and the leader must keep his on the singer, and his ears open to all around him. Every *piano* must be observed, and every *forte* marked, that the effect may be produced which the author intended; it is the light and shade which render the whole beautiful. Many piano-forte accompaniasts also fall into this error; and frequently to show themselves off, sadly discomfort and annoy the singer, by throwing in extraneous ornament. But this is a paltry ambition; because there are many opportunities for such a display, without overpowering and ruining the simplicity that an accompaniment ought to possess. We recollect a laugh-

able occurrence which took place at a concert, where both the singer and the piano-forte player seemed determined to contest who should make the most noise and show off. The former commenced early to make a grand display of his flexibility of voice; and the other, not to be outdone, followed with a tremendous run from the top to the bottom of the instrument: the one bel-lowed, the other thumped; till the audience expressed their approbation, by a loud roar of laughter; and the player and singer went to loggerheads, each accusing the other as the cause of it.

A judicious accompaniest will always play in a subdued tone, making a distinction wherever it will assist the singer, or add to the effect. In fact, a singer is entirely in the hands of the accompaniest; he can either make him feel confidence, or distress him by not entering into his ideas. There should always be an understanding between them; the singer should previously point out where he means to take liberties with the time, which may sometimes be done with effect; and where he means to throw in a grace or cadence, that the accompaniment may be accommodated to it.

The accompaniment of glees should possess the utmost delicacy; for their beauty lies in the blending together the voices. When there is no regular one written, merely chords should be struck sparingly, to keep the voices in tune, and mark the change of key where it occurs.

In accompanying concerted pieces, that is, pieces in several parts, the eye and ear must be continually on the alert, and strict time adhered to; but should any of the voices fail, or any indecision arise, it is the duty of the accompaniest to direct the attention of the party, at a loss, by playing a little stronger, taking up the passage on the instrument, and marking the time in such a manner that it cannot be misunderstood.

These few hints, it is hoped, may prove useful to young practitioners; but both experience and practice are necessary to attain readiness and ease, whether as a singer or a player. No pursuit can be gained without some labour, and many imagine that music requires but little; yet there is none, perhaps, that needs so much study, perseverance, and experience, and none that repays us more in the enjoyment, than this delightful science.

W. H. P.

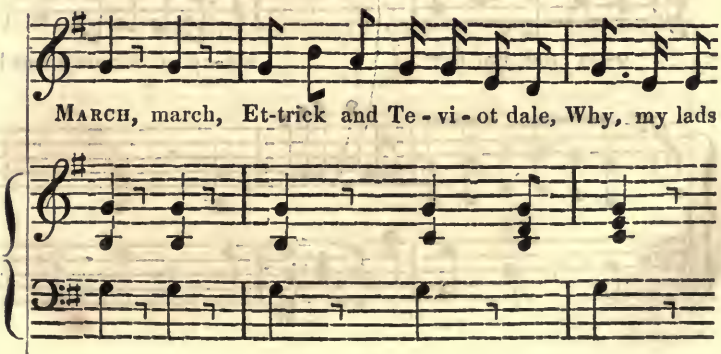
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BRUNSWICK-SQUARE.

THE
BEAUTIES OF MELODY.

All the blue Bonnets are over the Border.

A CELEBRATED SCOTCH SONG, SUNG BY MR. BRAHAM.

With Spirit.



Musical score for the first system of the song. It features a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are: "din-na ye march, Forward in or - der, March, march,". The melody is in 2/4 time.

din-na ye march, Forward in or - der, March, march,

Musical score for the second system. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "Eskdale and Liddles-dale, All the blue bon-nets are". The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

Eskdale and Liddles-dale, All the blue bon-nets are

Musical score for the third system. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics: "o-ver the bor-der, Ma-ny a banner spread". The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord.

o-ver the bor-der, Ma-ny a banner spread

flutters above your head, Many a crest that is famous in

sto - ry. Mount and make ready then, Sons of the

mountain glen, Fight for your king, and the old Scottish border.

March, march, Et-trick and Te-vi-ot dale, Why, my lads,

din-na ye march, Forward in or-der, March, march,

Eskdale and Liddles-dale, All the blue bon-nets are

o-ver the bor-der,

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a single vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a whole note E5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler eighth-note pattern in the left hand.

8ves.

The second system of the musical score, continuing the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with quarter notes F#5, G5, A5, and B5, followed by a half note C6 and a whole note D6. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic patterns as the first system.

2nd. Verse.

Come from the hills where your hirsels are grazing, Come from the

The third system of the musical score, starting the second verse. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a whole note E5. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic patterns as the previous systems.

glen of the buck and the roe, Come to the crag where the

beacon is blazing, Come with the buckler, the lance & the bow.

Trumpets are sounding,
 War steeds are bounding !
 Stand to your arms, and march in good order ;
 England shall many a day,
 Tell o'er the bloody fray,
 When the blue bonnets came over the border.
 March, march, &c.

The above words sing to the latter part of the tune of the first verse—viz. "Many a banner spread," &c.

When my Soul's Delight.

A FAVORITE SONG, FROM THE OPERA OF "NINA."

Larghetto.

WHEN my soul's delight a - gain vi-sits these sad sorrowing

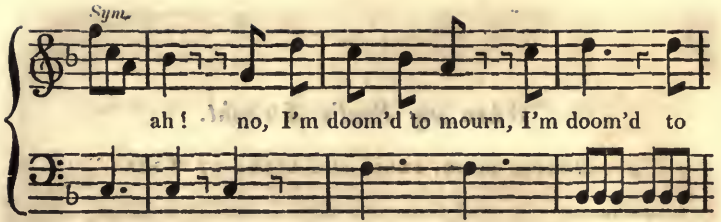
p. *rf.* *p.* *rf.*

eyes, Spring's re-turn shall bless the plain, Flow'rs of

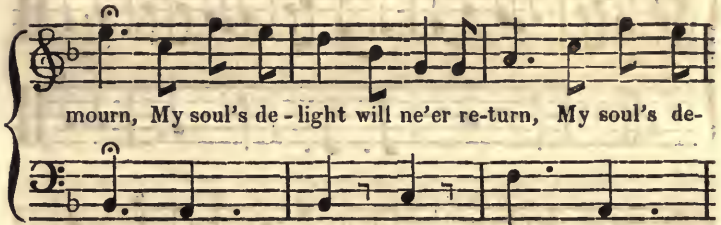
pp.

musical score for two staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and Bb4, then a quarter note C5, and continues with various eighth and quarter notes. The second staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3 and Bb3, then a quarter note C4, and continues with various eighth and quarter notes. Both staves have a double bar line in the middle. The lyrics 'sweetest fragrance rise.' are written below the first staff, and 'Hark! hark! I hear him;' are written below the second staff.

Sym.



ah ! no, I'm doom'd to mourn, I'm doom'd to



mourn, My soul's de-light will ne'er re-turn, My soul's de-



light will ne'er re-turn.

Tuneful songster of the grove,
Know, the voice of him I love,
Shall inspire thy little throat
With a softer, sweeter note.

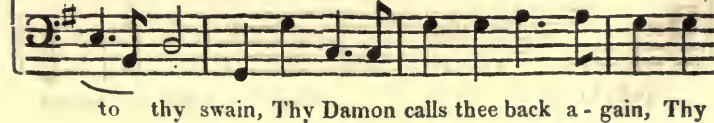
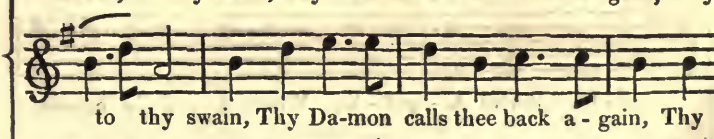
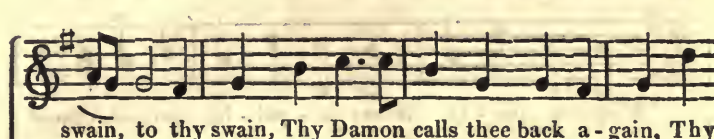
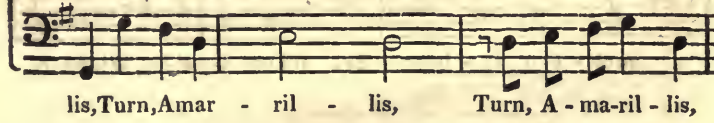
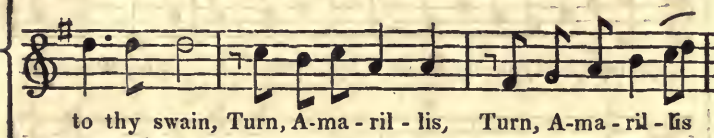
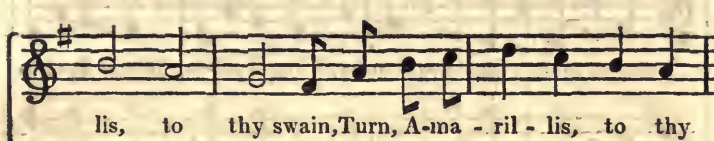
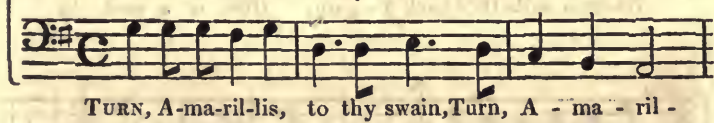
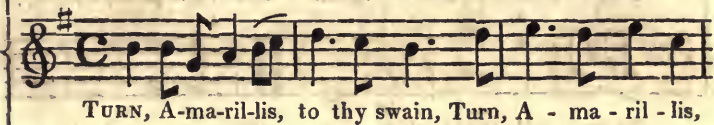
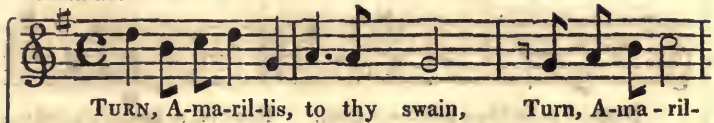
Hark, &c.

Echo ! stranger to repose,
Oft I tire thee with my woes ;
See him ! yet for thee he sighs,
Echo, yes, for thee he dies.

Hark, &c.

Turn Amarillis.

A MADRIGAL FOR THREE VOICES.

Moderato.

Damon calls thee back a - gain. Here is a pretty, pretty,
 Damon calls thee back a - gain. Here is a pretty, pretty,
 Da-mon calls thee back a - gain. Here is a pret - ty

pretty, pretty, pretty arbour by, Where Apol-lo, Where Apol-lo
 pretty, pretty, pretty arbour by, Where A - pol-lo, Where A -
 pret - ty ar - bour by, Where A-pol-lo, Where A -

Where A - pol - lo, Where A - pol - lo can-not, cannot
 pol - lo, Where A - pol - lo, Where A - pol - lo can-not
 pol - lo Where A - pol - lo, Where A - pol - lo can-not

spy, Where A-pol - lo can-not spy. Here let's sit, and

spy, Where A-pol - lo can-not spy. Here let's sit, and

spy, Where A - pol-lo can-not spy. Here let's sit and

whilst I play, Sing to my pipe sing to my pipe, sing to my

whilst I play, Sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe, sing to my

whilst I play, Sing to my pipe sing to my pipe, sing to my

pipe, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe - - - a rounde-

pipe, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe sing to my pipe a rounde-

pipe, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe a rounde-

lay, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe, sing to my

lay, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe,

lay, sing to my pipe, sing to my pipe,

pipe - - - a round - e - lay

sing to my pipe a round-e - lay.

sing to my pipe a round - e - lay.

Let me Wander not unseen.

SUNG BY MISS STEPHENS.

Siciliano.

HANDEL.

LET me

Sym.

wan-der not unseen, By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green ;

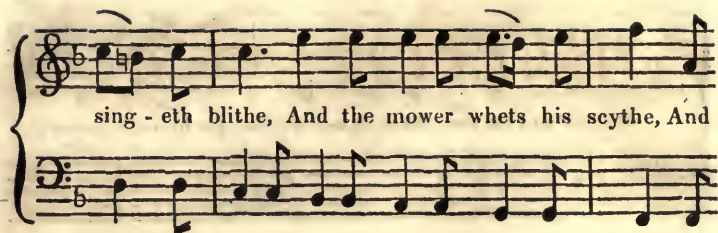
There

the ploughman near at hand, Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,

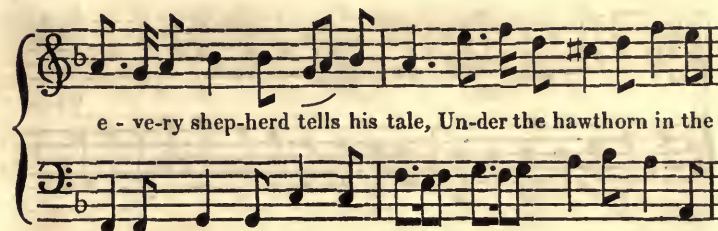
There the ploughman near at hand, Whistles o'er the furrow'd

Sym.

land. And the milk-maid

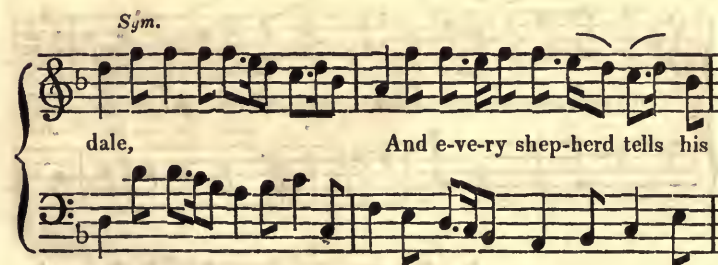


sing - eth blithe, And the mower whets his scythe, And



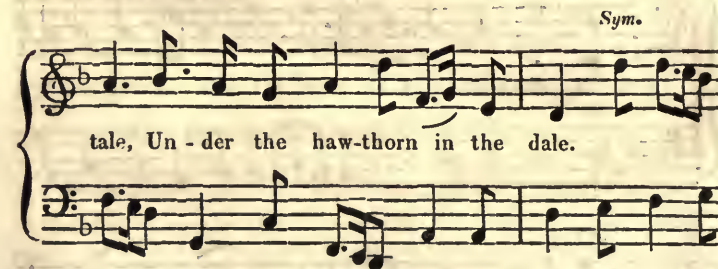
e - ve-ry shep-herd tells his tale, Un-der the hawthorn in the

Sym.

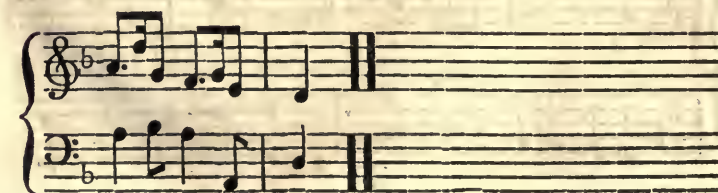


dale, And e-ve-ry shep-herd tells his

Sym.



tale, Un - der the haw-thorn in the dale.



*Andante Allegro.**Sym.**p.*

Or let the merry bells ring round,

Or let the

mer-ry bells ring round, And the jo-cund re-becks

Sym.

sound, And the jo - cund re - becks

Sym.

sound, And the jo - cund re - becks

Sym.

sound, To many a

youth and ma - ny a maid, Dancing

in the chequer'd shade To

many a youth and ma - ny a maid, Dancing in the

che-quer'd shade, Dancing, dan -

- - - cing, dan-cing in the

chequer'd shade, To many a youth and

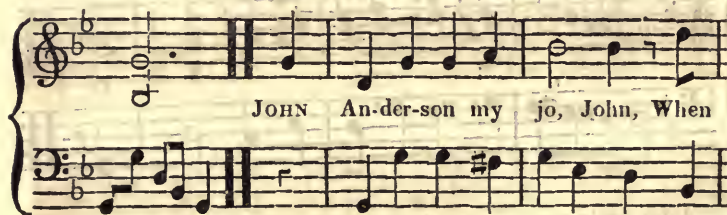
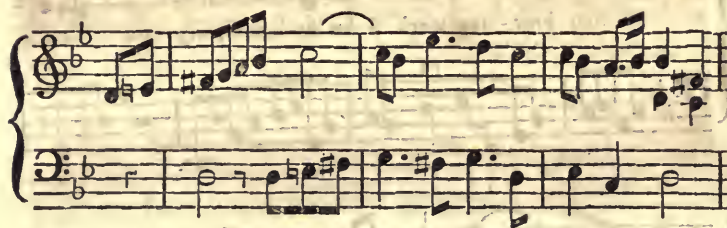
ma-ny a maid Dan-cing in the

chequer'd shade, Dancing

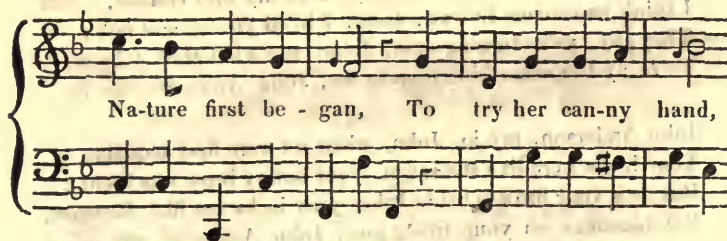
dan cing, dancing

in the chequer'd shade.

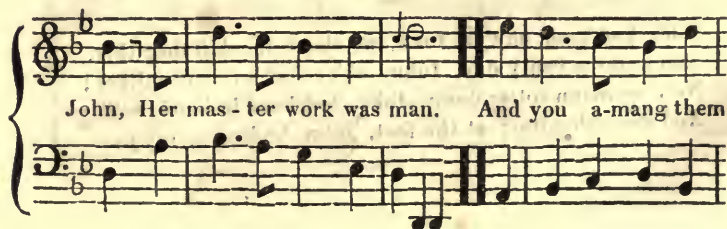


*John Anderson, my Jo, John.**Andantino.*

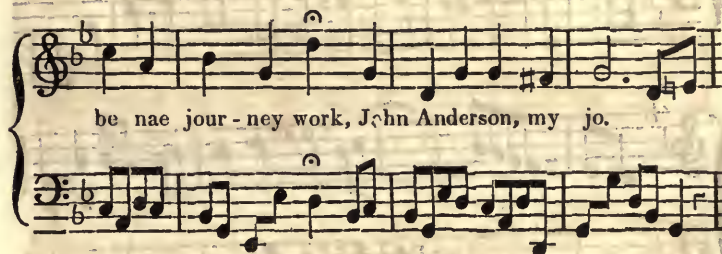
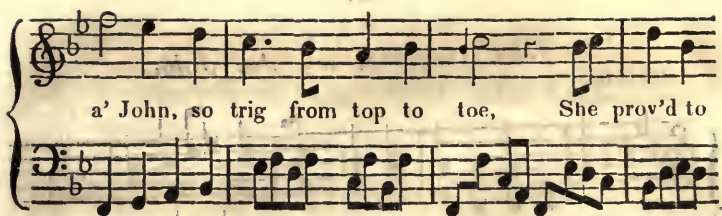
JOHN An-der-son my jo, John, When



Na-ture first be - gan, To try her can-ny hand,



John, Her mas - ter work was man. And you a-mang them



John Anderson, my jo, John, ye were my first conceit,
 I think nae shame to own, John, I lo'ed ye ear' and late;
 They say, ye're turning auld, John, and what tho' it be so?
 Ye're ay the same kind-man to me, John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John, when we were first acquaint,
 Your locks were like the raven, your bonny brow was brent;
 But now your brow is bald, John, your locks are like the snow,
 Yet blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson, my jo.

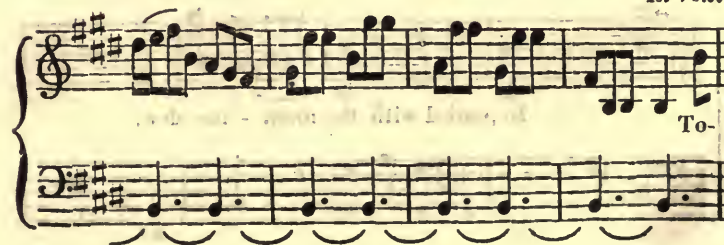
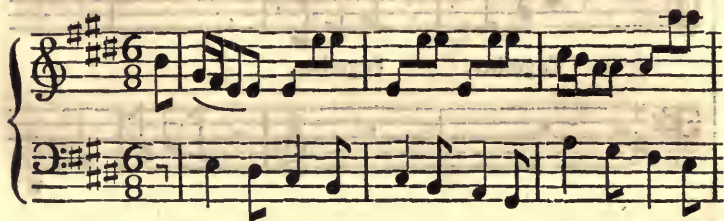
John Anderson, my jo, John, we clamb the hill thegither,
 And mony a canty day, John, we've had wi' ane anither;
 Now we maun totter down, John, but hand in hand we'll go,
 And sleep thegither at the foot, John Anderson, my jo.

Together let us range the Fields.

A FAVORITE DUET SUNG BY MR. BRAHAM AND MISS STEPHENS.

Vivace ma non troppo.

DR. BOYCE.



1st Voice

To-

gether, To-ge-ther, To-ge-ther let us range
Together, Together,

the fields, Im-pearl - ed with the
To-ge-ther let us range the fields.

morn - ing dew, Or view thee
Impearled with the morn - ing dew,

fruits the vine-yard yields,
Or the ap - ples clustering

There in close em-bower'd shades, Im - per-vious
bough, There in close em-bower'd shades, Im - per-vious

to the noon-tide ray, By tink - ling rills
to the noon-tide ray, on ro - sy

We'll love - - - the sul-try hours a-

beds, We'll love - - - the sul-try hours a-

way, We'll love - - - the sul - try hours a-

way, We'll love - - - the

way, We'll love - - - the sul-try hours a-

sul-try hours a - way, We'll love - - - the

way, the sul-try hours a-way, We'll
sul-try hours a-way, the sul-try hours a-

Sym.

love - - - the sul-try hours a-way.
way, We'll love the sul-try hours a-way.

2nd Voice.

To-

Together, Together,
gether, To-ge-ther, To-ge-ther let us range

To-ge-ther let us range the fields,
the fields, Im-pearl - ed with the

Impearled with the morn - ing dew,
morn - ing dew, Or view the

Or the ap - ples clustering

fruits the vine-yard yields,

bough, There in close em-bower'd shades, Im - per-vious

There in close em-bower'd shades, Im - per-vious

to the noontide ray, By tink-ling

to the noontide ray, By tinkling rills,

rills, on ro-sy beds, We'll love -

- - the sul-try hours a-way. We'll love - - -

- - the sul-try hours a-way, the
love - - - - the sul-try hours a-

sul - try hours a - way, By tinkling rills,
 way, the sul-try hours away: By tinkling

On ro - sy beds, We'll love - -
 rills, On ro - sy beds, We'll love - -

We'll love - -
 We'll love - -



sul-try hours a - way

sultry hours a-way.

By tinkling rills By tinkling

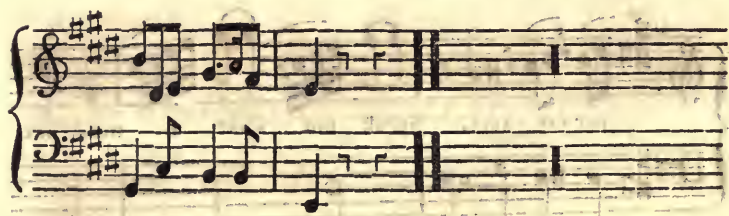
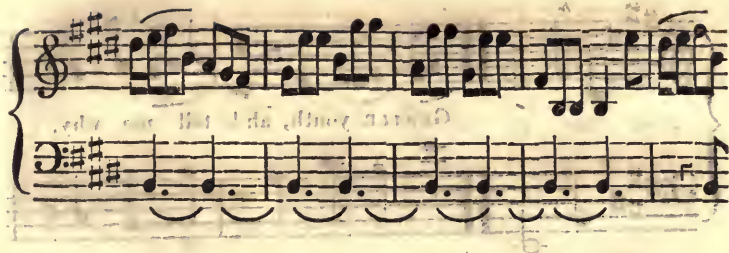
By tinkling rills By tinkling

rills, We'll love - - - the

rills, We'll love - - - the

sul-try hours a-way, the sul-try hours - - - a -
 sul-try hours a-way, the sul-try hours - - - a -

way.

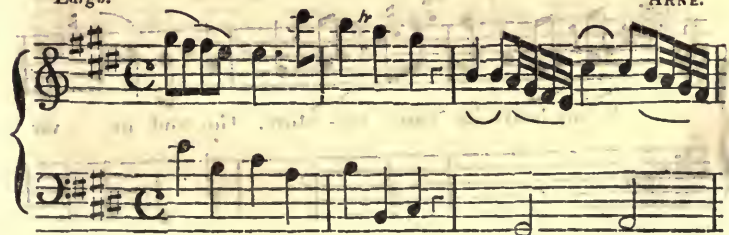


Gentle Youth, ah! tell me why.

SUNG BY MISS STEPHENS IN LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Largo.

ARNE.



GENTLE youth, ah! tell me why,

Still you force me thus to fly; Cease, oh! cease, to

per - se - vere, Speak not what I must not

hear, Speak not what I must not hear.

To my heart its ease re - store, Go, and ne - ver

see me more, To my heart its ease re-store,

Go, and ne-ver see me more, Go, and

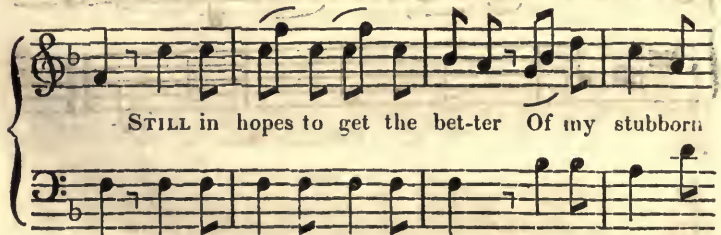
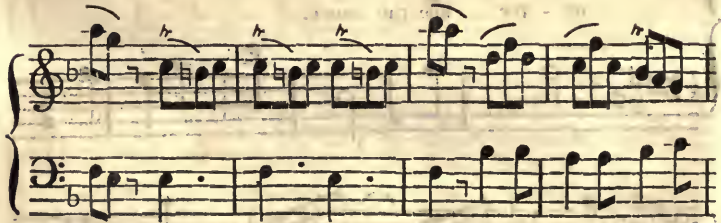
ne-ver see me more.

Still in Hopes to get the better.

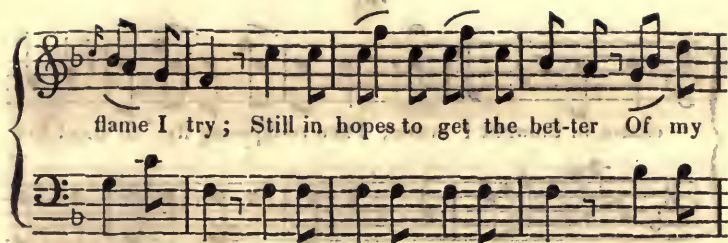
SUNG BY MR. PYNE IN LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

All. gro.

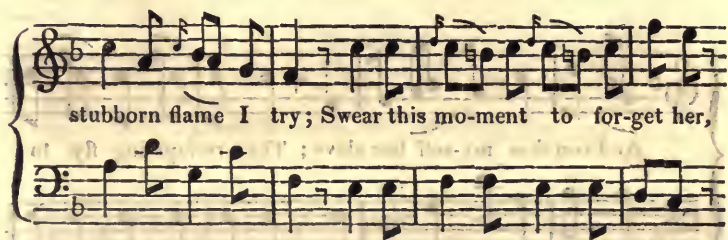
ARNE



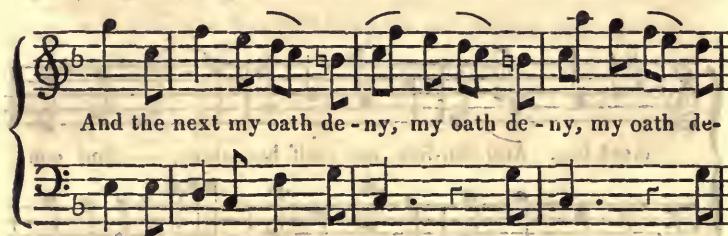
STILL in hopes to get the bet-ter Of my stubborn



flame I try; Still in hopes to get the bet-ter Of my



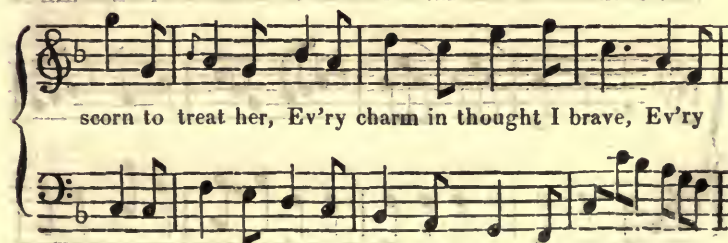
stubborn flame I try; Swear this mo-ment to for-get her,



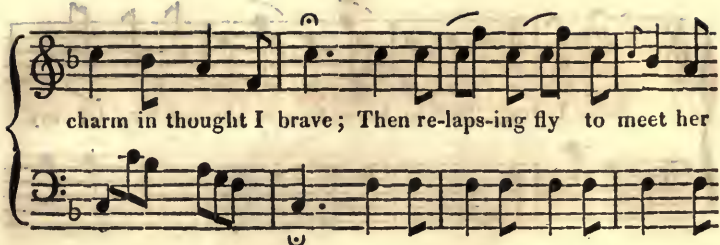
And the next my oath de-ny, my oath de-ny, my oath de-



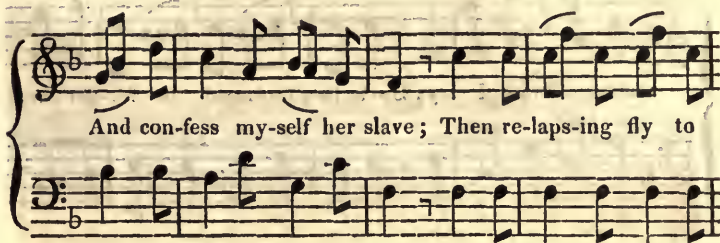
ny. Now pre-par'd with



scorn to treat her, Ev'ry charm in thought I brave, Ev'ry



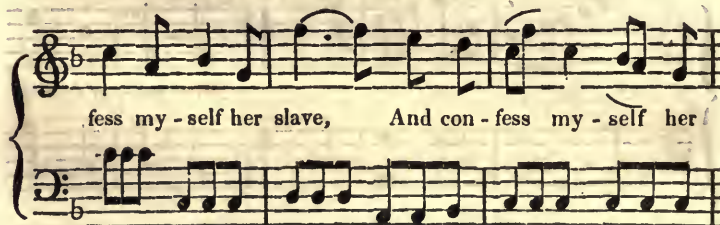
charm in thought I brave; Then re-laps-ing fly to meet her



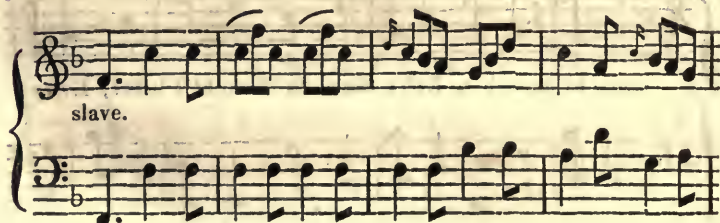
And con-fess my-self her slave; Then re-laps-ing fly to



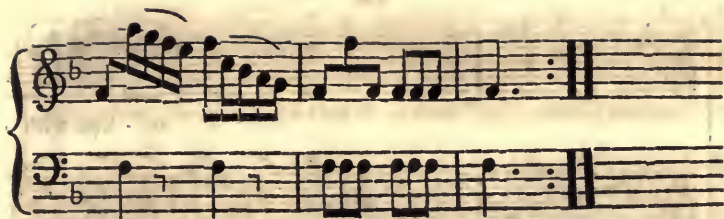
meet her, And con-fess my-self her slave, And con-



fess my-self her slave, And con-fess my-self her



slave.



When Time was entwining.

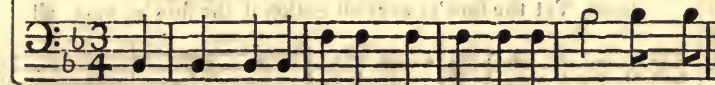
CALLCOTT.



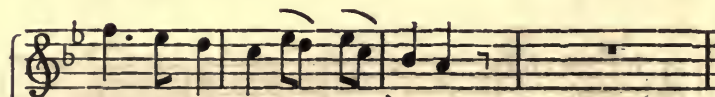
WHEN time was entwining the gar-land of years, Which to



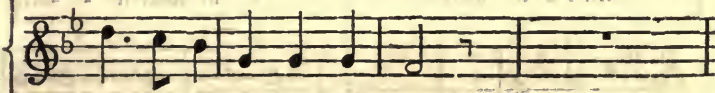
WHEN time was entwining the gar-land of years, Which to



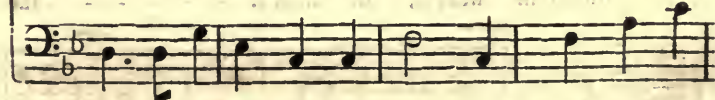
WHEN time was entwining the gar-land of years, Which to



crown my be-lov-ed was giv'n,



crown my be-lov-ed was giv'n,



crown my be-lov-ed was giv'n, Though some of the

sul - lied with

Though some of the leaves might be sul - lied with

leaves might be sul-lied with tears - - - with

tears, the flow'rs were all

tears, Yet the flow'rs were all gather'd the flow'rs were all

tears, Yet the flow'rs were all gather'd in heav'n.

gather'd in heav'n - - - in heav'n - - the

gather'd in heav'n, in heav'n - - - the

in heav'n were all gather'd in heav'n - - the

flow'rs were all ga-ther'd in heav'n. And long may this

flow'rs were all ga-ther'd in heav'n. And long may this

flow'rs were all ga-ther'd in heav'n. this

gar-land be sweet to the eye, May its verdure for

gar-land be sweet to the eye, May its verdure for

gar-land to the eye, May its verdure for

May its ver-dure for e-ver be

May its ver-dure for e-ver be

e-ver be new - - - - - be

new, May its ver - dure for e - ver be new. Young

new, May its ver - dure for e - ver be new. Young

new, May its ver - dure for e - ver be new. Young

Love shall en-rich it with ma - ny a sigh ;

Love shall en-rich it with ma - ny a sigh ; And Pi - ty shall

Love shall en-rich it with ma - ny a sigh ; And Pi - ty shall

Young Love - - - - -

nurse it with dew ; Young Love shall en -

nurse it with dew ; Young Love shall en -

And Pi - ty shall
rich it with ma - ny a sigh; And Pi - ty shall
rich it with ma - ny a sigh; And Pi - ty shall

nurse it with dew, shall nurse it, shall nurse it, And
nurse it with dew, shall nurse it, shall nurse it, And
nurse it with dew - - - - - And

Pi - ty shall nurse it with dew.
Pi - ty shall nurse it with dew.
Pi - ty shall nurse it with dew.

*Heroes when with Glory burning.**A Tempo di Gavotta.*

HANDEL.

Handwritten musical score for "Heroes when with Glory burning." by George Frideric Handel. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of five systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The tempo is "A Tempo di Gavotta." The lyrics "HE-ROES when with glo-ry burn-ing all their" are written below the final system.

toil with plea-sure bear.

And be-lieve to love re-turning lau-rel

wreaths be-neath their care.

He-roe when with glo-ry burning all their

toil with pleasure bear, And believe to love return-ing

to love re-turn-ing lau - rel wreaths be-neath their care.

He-roles

when with glo-ry burn-ing all their toil with pleasure bear,

And be - lieve to love re-turn-ing lau-rel wreaths beneath their

care, And be - lieve to love re-

turning lau-rel wreaths be-neath their care, be-

neath their care, And be-lieve to love re-turn-ing

lau-rel wreaths, lau-rel wreaths beneath their care,

War to

har-dy deeds in-vites, War to

har-dy deeds in - vites, Love the danger well requites, Love the

dan-ger well re - quites - - - - - Love the

dan-ger well re-quires, Love the

dan ger, War to

har-dy deeds in - vites. Love the

dan-ger well re-quires, War to har-dy deeds in - vites,

Adagio.

Love the

A Tempo.

dan-ger well re-quires.

He-ros

when with glo - ry burn-ing all their toil with pleasure

bear, And be-lieve to love re-turn-ing lau rel wreaths be-

neath their care, lau - rel wreaths be-neath their care.

Dal Segno.

THE IRISH MELODIES.

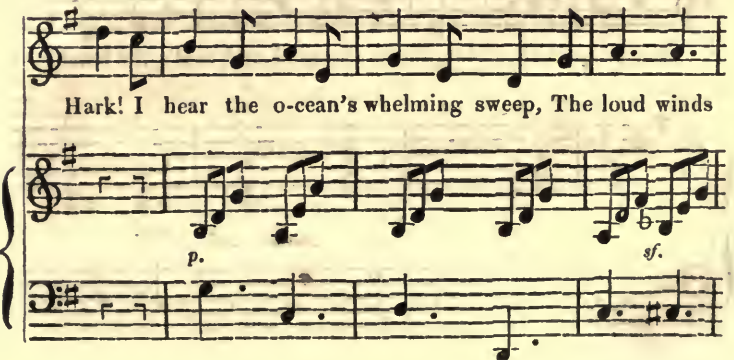
No. I.

Hark! I hear the Ocean's whelming Sweep.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

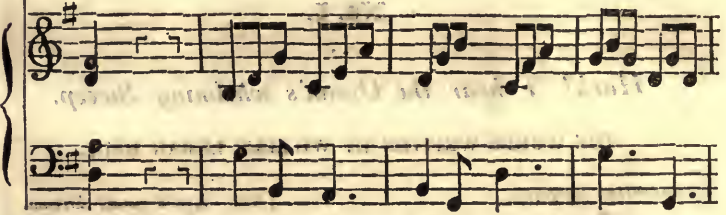
Andantino espressivo.

[AIR—Love's young Dream.





roar, Fare-thee-well, my love, I brave the deep, We meet no



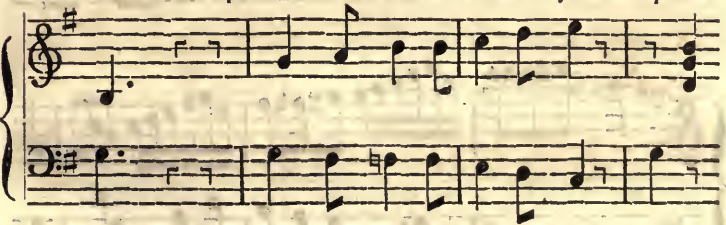
more, Deep glooms the night a-cross the land and darkly

p.

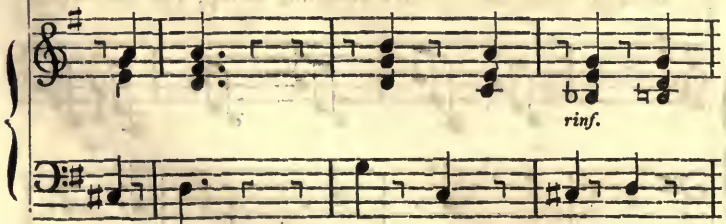
cres.

f.

p.



lours the skies, Coldly blows the wind and cold's the hand that



in mine lies, And the on-ly lights up - on the strand Are
those lov'd eyes.

When my bark across the foamy brine
Shall fly from thee,—
When those dear blue eyes no longer shine
Life's light to me,—
This heart thy smiles first taught to glow,
Will bid emotion cease,
And I, from ills and griefs below,
Find one release,
When these eyes that long have wept in woe,
Shall close in peace.

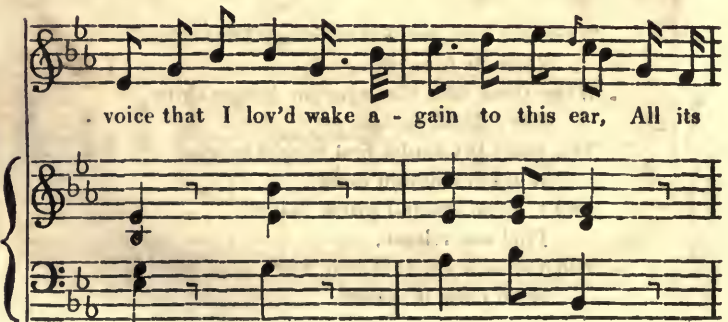
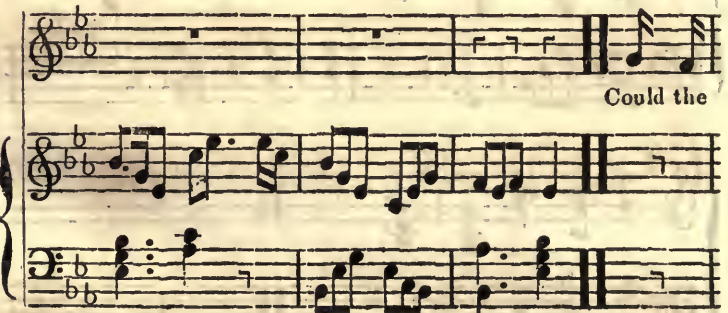
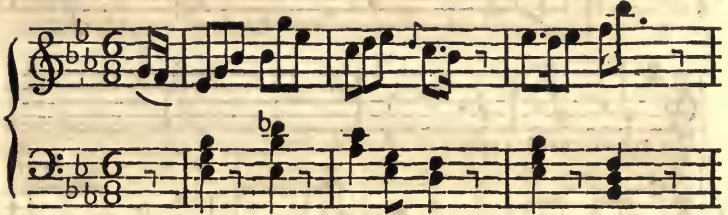
No. II.

Could the Voice that I lov'd wake again to this Ear.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Lento Maestoso.

[AIR—*She is far from the Land.*



rap - tu - rous me - lo - dy breath - ing; I

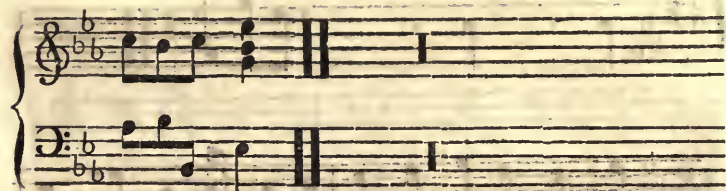
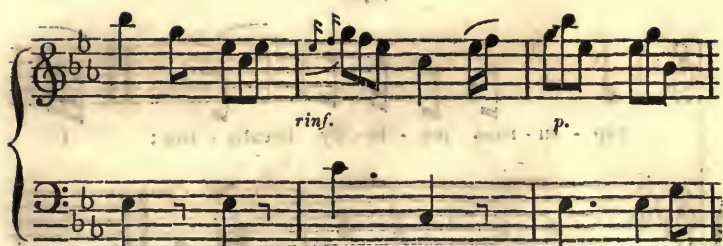
The first system of music consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The vocal line is in treble clef and contains the lyrics "rap - tu - rous me - lo - dy breath - ing; I". The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and provides harmonic support for the vocal line.

then might for-get all the sor-rows that here Round this

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line and piano accompaniment follow the same key signature and structure as the first system. The lyrics "then might for-get all the sor-rows that here Round this" are written under the vocal line.

de - so - late heart are en - wreath - ing.

The third system concludes the musical piece. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue in B-flat major. The lyrics "de - so - late heart are en - wreath - ing." are written under the vocal line.



Could the eyes on whose light it was rapture to gaze,
 Shed on me their lustrous splendor,
 Beam again, like the moon on the streamlet, their rays,
 All glowing, yet meltingly tender,—

Could the lips that were brighter than rosebuds in hue,
 When the dews of the morning weep o'er them,
 Melt once more to my own, or be bright to my view,
 As when first my heart learnt to adore them,—

I again might be bless'd ; but cold in the tomb
 Lie those charms, with my Julia sleeping ;
 And lonely I wander in silence and gloom,
 To moisten her grave with my weeping.

The winds whistle over the grass at her head,
 And wild roses around it are springing,
 As still, though the queen of their beauty lies dead,
 To the mem'ry of loveliness clinging.

Ye Woods and ye Mountains unknown

An Elegy.

COMPOSED BY WILLIAM JACKSON, OF EXETER.

Larghetto.

YE woods and ye mountains unknown, Beneath whose dark

YE woods and ye mountains unknown,

YE woods and ye mountains unknown, Beneath whose dark

sha-dows I stray, To the breast of my

Beneath whose dark sha - dows I stray,

shadows I stray, be - neath whose dark sha-dows I

charmer a - lone, These
To the breast of my char-mer a - lone,
stray, To the breast of my char-mer a - lone,

sighs, these sighs, these sighs bid sweet E-cho con-
These sighs, these sighs bid sweet E-cho con-
These sighs, these sighs bid sweet E - cho con-

vey. Wher - e - ver he pen - sive - ly leans, Wher-
vey. Wher-
vey. Wher-

e - ver he pen - sive - ly leans, By foun - tain on

e - ver he pen - sive - ly leans, By foun - tain on

e - ver he pen - sive - ly leans, By foun - tain on

hill or in grove, His heart will explain what she

hill or in grove, his heart - - - will explain what she

hill or in grove, His heart will explain what she

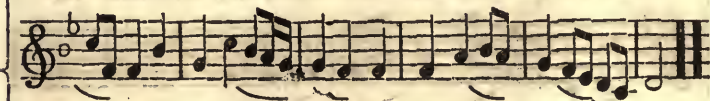
means, His heart will explain what she means, who sings both from

means, His heart will explain what she means, Who

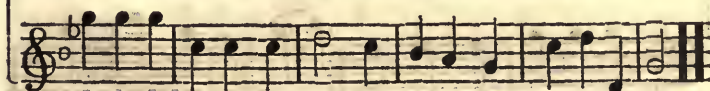
means, What she means, Who



sorrow from sorrow and love, who sings both from sorrow & love.



sings both from sorrow & love, who sings both from sorrow & love.



sings both from sorrow & love, who sings both from sorrow & love.



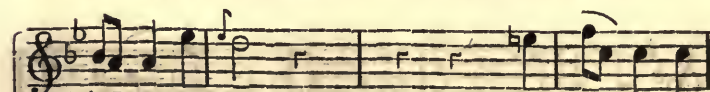
More soft than the nightingale's song, O waft the sad



More soft than the nightingale's song,

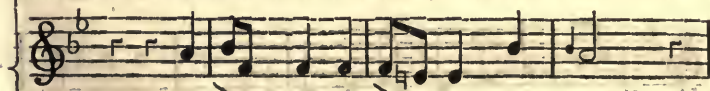


More soft than the nightingale's song, O waft the sad



sound to her ear,

And say tho' di-



O waft the sad sound to her ear,



sound to her ear, O waft the sad sound to her

vi - ded so long, The

And say tho' di - vi - ded so long,

ear, And say tho' di - vi - ded so long,

friend of his bo-som, the friend of his bo-som is

the friend, the friend of his bo-som is

The friend the friend of his bo-som is

near. Then tell him what years of de - light, Then

near. Then tell him what years of de - light, Then

near. Then tell him what years of de - light, Then

tell him what a - ges of pain, what a - ges what
 tell him what a - ges of pain, what a - ges what
 tell him what a - ges of pain, what a - ges what

a - ges of pain I felt while I liv'd in his
 a - ges of pain I felt - - - while I liv'd in his
 a - ges of pain I felt while I liv'd in his

sight, I feel till I see him a - gain, what a - ges of
 sight, I feel till I see him a - gain, what
 sight, I feel till I see him a - gain,

pain, what a - ges of pain I feel till I

a - ges what a - ges of pain I feel till I

what a - ges of pain I feel till I

see him a - gain.

see him a - gain.

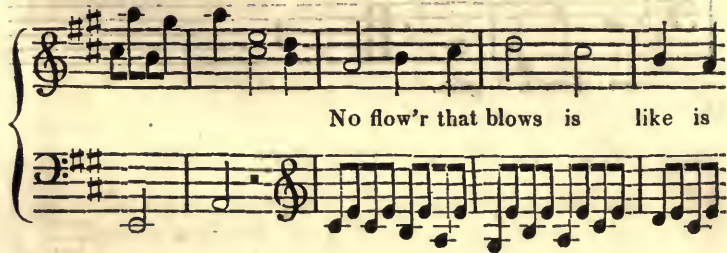
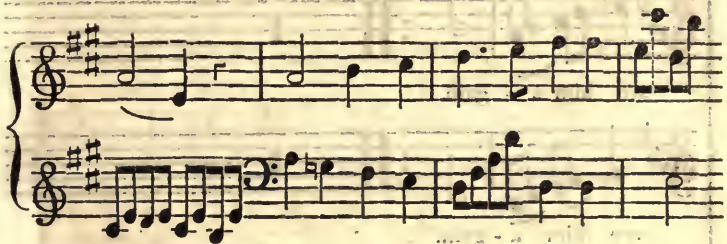
see - him a - gain.

No Flower that Blows.

SUNG BY MISS STEPHENS, IN SELIMA AND AZOR,

Moderato.

LINLEY.



like is like this rose, Or scat-ters such per-

fume, or scat-ters such per-fume.

No flow'r that blows is like this like this

rose No flow'r that blows is like is

like this rose, Up - on my breast ah! gent - ly

rest and e-ver, e-ver bloom, and e-ver e-ver

bloom. No flow'r that blows is like is like this

rose, No flow'r that blows is like is like this

rose, Dear pledge to prove a pa - rent's love, a

pleas - ing pleas - ing gift thou art, Come

sweetest flow'r, and from this hour, Live henceforth

in my heart, live henceforth in my heart. No flow'r that

blows is like is like this rose, No flow'r that

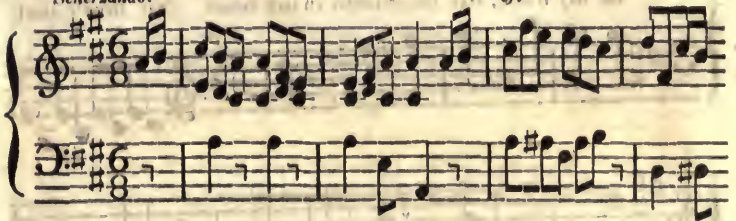
blows, is like is like this rose.

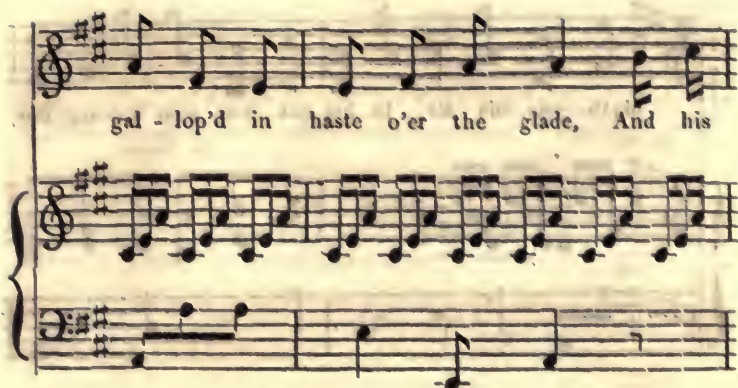
No. III.

Helen.

A BALLAD.

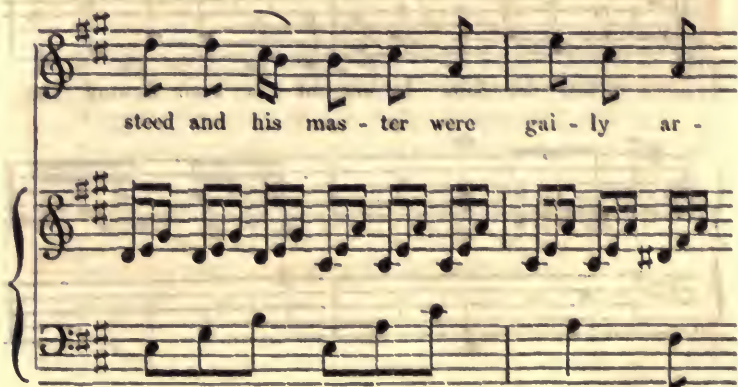
THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

[Air—*The meeting of the Waters.**Scherzando.**sf.*



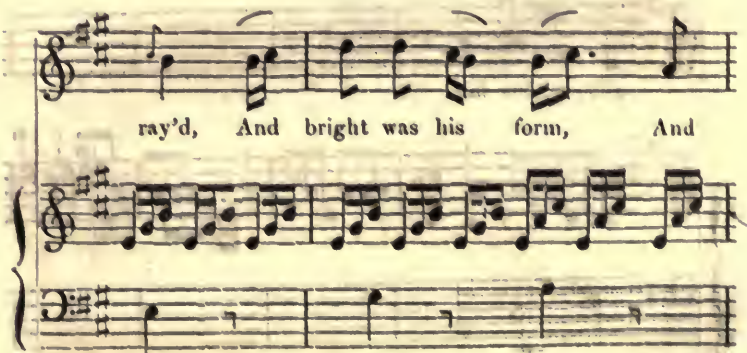
gal - lop'd in haste o'er the glade, And his

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and contains the lyrics 'gal - lop'd in haste o'er the glade, And his'. The piano accompaniment features a busy right hand with many sixteenth notes and a simpler left hand.



steed and his mas - ter were gai - ly ar -

The second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system. The vocal line has the lyrics 'steed and his mas - ter were gai - ly ar -'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns.



ray'd, And bright was his form, And

The third system of the musical score. It concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment for this page. The vocal line has the lyrics 'ray'd, And bright was his form, And'. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

blythe was his air, In his hat was seen flowing the

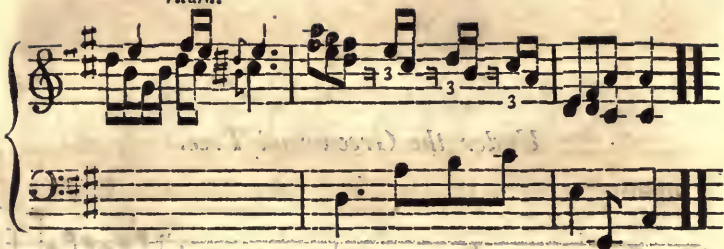
This system contains the first two measures of the piece. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The piano accompaniment is written for both the right and left hands, with the right hand featuring a more active melody than the left.

gift of his fair. In his hat was seen flowing the

This system contains measures three and four. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase, and the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with a steady rhythm.

gift of his fair.

This system contains measures five and six. The vocal line concludes with a final note, and the piano accompaniment features a more complex, flowing pattern in the right hand.

ritard.

And Helen look'd out from her window that night,
 And he wav'd his gay plumes, when the maid was in sight,
 Clapping spurs to his steed, swiftly onward he prest,
 In a moment he folded the fair to his breast.

And lip meeting lip, there as mutely they clung,
 Their eyes' glowing rapture spoke more than the tongue ;
 While her breath panting quickly in sighs only spoke,
 The echoes of rapture his presence awoke.

The morning beam'd brightly, the cavalier's steed
 Flew lightly along the dew-spangled mead ;
 But never again came that knight, and no more
 Wears the maiden the smile which that ev'ning she wore.

She weeps not, but looks from her lattice all day,
 On the road where the cavalier wended his way ;
 In vain her heart throbs, or her bosom may burn,
 That knight and those blisses will never return.



*Under the Greenwood Tree.**Andante.**Dr. Arne.*

FLAUTO.

The musical score is written for Flauto (Flute) and Piano. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a Flute staff and a grand staff (Piano). The second system has a Flute staff and a grand staff. The third system has a Flute staff and a grand staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' and the composer is 'Dr. Arne.'

UNDER the greenwood tree, Who loves to lie with me,

This system contains the first three staves of the piece. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the piano accompaniment.

And tune his merry note his mer-ry mer-ry

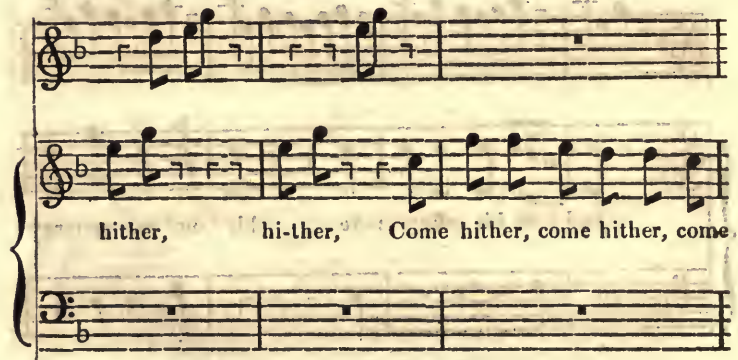
This system contains the next three staves. The top staff continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and a more varied pattern in the treble. The lyrics are written below the piano accompaniment.

note Un-to the sweet bird's throat? And tune his

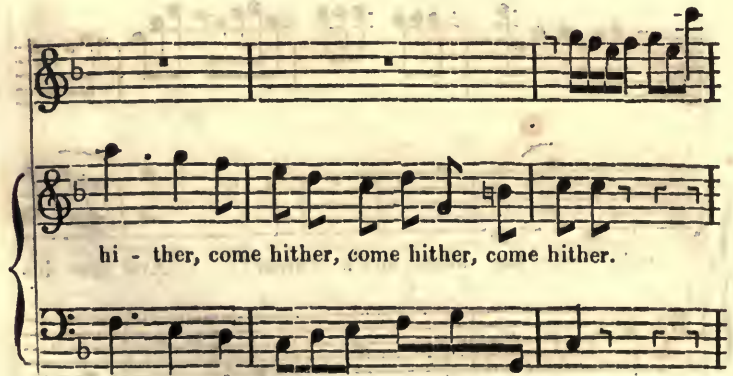
This system contains the final three staves of the piece. The melody in the top staff concludes with a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment also concludes with a final cadence. The lyrics are written below the piano accompaniment.



mer-ry note Un - to the sweet bird's throat, Come



hither, hi-ther, Come hither, come hither, come



hi - ther, come hither, come hither, come hither.

Here shall he see no e-ne-my But Win-ter and rough

wea-ther. Here shall he see no e-ne-my But

Winter and rough weather, Here shall he see no

e-ne-my But Win - ter, *f.* But

Winter and rough weather, rough weather, But Winter and rough

weather. Un - der the

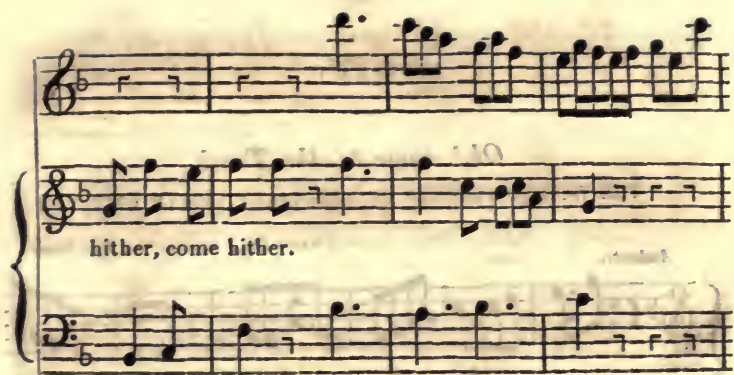
greenwood tree, Who loves to lie with me, And

tune his merry note, Unto the sweet bird's throat? And

tune his merry note un - to the sweet bird's throat? Come

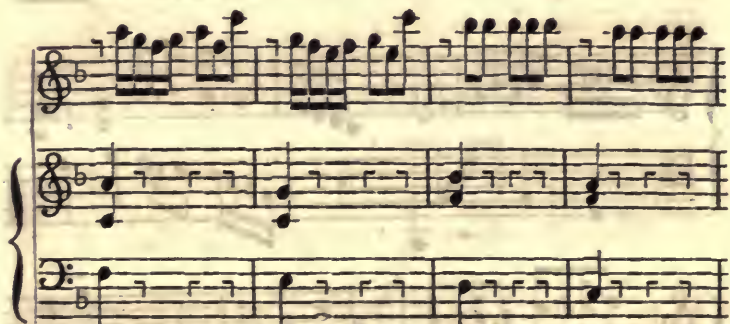
hi-ther, hi-ther, hi-ther, hi-ther, Come

hither, come hither, come hither, come hither, come hither, come

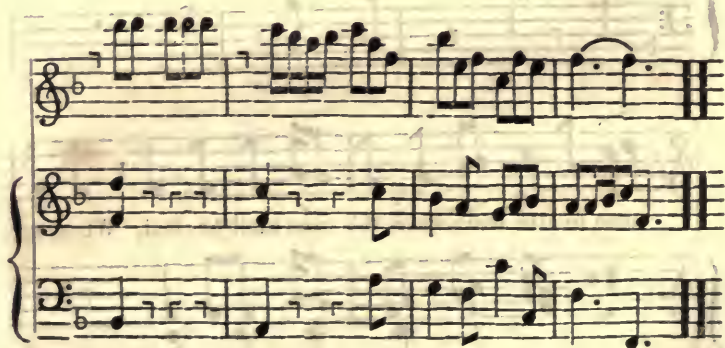


hither, come hither.

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef line in G major (one sharp). The bottom two staves are grouped by a brace and are in C major (no sharps or flats). The music is in 4/4 time. The first two measures of the top staff contain quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5. The third measure contains a dotted quarter note G4 followed by an eighth note A4. The fourth measure contains a dotted quarter note B4 followed by an eighth note C5. The bottom two staves provide harmonic accompaniment with various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes.



The second system of music continues the piece. The top staff features a more active melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bottom two staves continue their accompaniment role with steady rhythmic patterns.

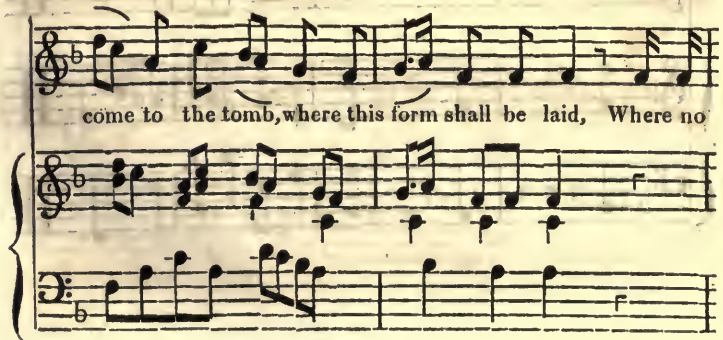


The third system of music concludes the piece. The top staff ends with a half note G4 and a half note A4. The bottom two staves also conclude with half notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

No. IV.

Oh! come to the Tomb.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS MARY LEMAN REDE.

[AIR—*Oh! breathe, not his Name.**Andante.*

woes shall mo-lest it, no cold ones up-braid, And

give, fond-ly give, there a warm tear or two, For the

heart that has shed more than mil-lions for you.



Gild my tomb with the smile that in life I ador'd,
Which often has life to my bosom restor'd;
But, oh ! let its sunbeam be blended with dew.
As my last look will be when it lingers on you.

Then turn to the world, to its shadow or glare,
And ask, has it got such a friend for you there,—
So fondly adoring, so ardently true,—
So madly devoted, as I was to you ?

Then come to the tomb where these relics recline,
The spirit has fled, but despise not the shrine,
And remember that nothing but death could subdue
The light of that shrine that burn'd only for you.

Fair Clora.

A DUET FOR TWO VOICES.

DR. HAYDN.

As I saw fair Clo - - - - - ra

As I saw fair Clo - ra

The first system of the duet is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written on a grand staff. The lyrics are: 'As I saw fair Clo - - - - - ra' for the first voice and 'As I saw fair Clo - ra' for the second voice.

walk a - lone, The fea - - - - -

walk a - lone, The fea - - - - -

The second system continues the melody. The lyrics are: 'walk a - lone, The fea - - - - -' for both voices.

- - - - - ther'd snow came soft - ly down, soft - ly

- - - - - ther'd snow came soft - ly down,

The third system features a more active melody. The lyrics are: '- - - - - ther'd snow came soft - ly down, soft - ly' for the first voice and '- - - - - ther'd snow came soft - ly down,' for the second voice.

down, soft-ly down, softly down, soft-ly down, came soft - ly

softly down, soft-ly down, came soft - ly

The fourth system concludes the piece. The lyrics are: 'down, soft-ly down, softly down, soft-ly down, came soft - ly' for the first voice and 'softly down, soft-ly down, came soft - ly' for the second voice.

soft - ly, soft - ly down. As Jove descending, de-

soft - ly soft - ly down. As Jove de-

scend - ing from his tow'r, To court - -

scend - ing from his tow'r, To court her

- - her in a sil - ver show'r, as Jove de - scend -

in - a sil - ver show'r, as Jove de - scend -

ing from his tow'r, To court her, to court - -

ing from his tow'r, To court - -

her in a sil-ver show'r. The

wan-ton snow flew to her breast as lit-tle lit-tle

The wan-ton snow flew to her breast as lit-tle

birds in-to their nest. But be-ing o'ercome with

birds in-to their nest. But be-ing o'ercome with

white-ness there, for grief dissolv'd for grief dis-solv'd in-

whiteness there, for grief dis-solv'd, for grief dis-solv'd in -

to a tear. Thence fall - ing on - - - her

to a tear; Thence fall - ing on - her

gar - ments hem, to deck

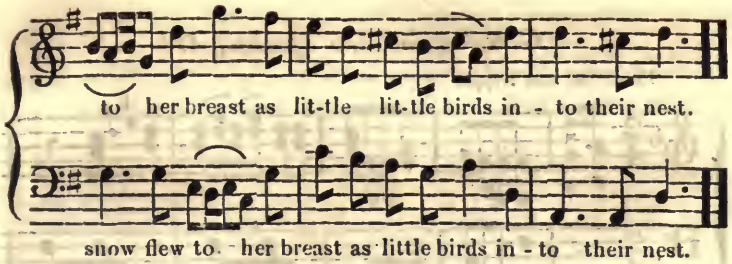
gar-ments hem. To deck - -

- - - her froze, froze, froze, in-

- - - her froze, froze, froze, in-

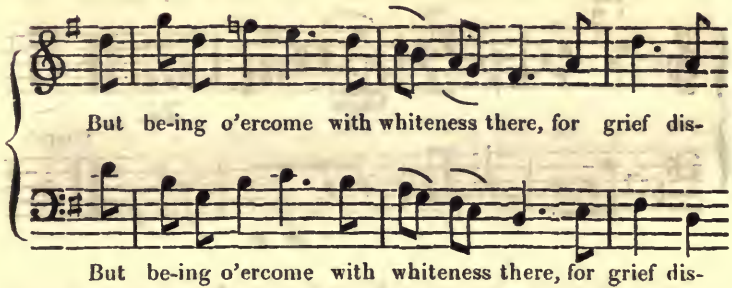
to a tear. The wan - ton snow flew

to a tear. The wan - ton



to her breast as lit-tle lit-tle birds in - to their nest.

snow flew to - her breast as little birds in - to their nest.



But be-ing o'ercome with whiteness there, for grief dis-

But be-ing o'ercome with whiteness there, for grief dis-



solv'd for grief dis-solv'd in - to a tear,

solv'd, for grief dissolv'd in - to a tear.

Green grow the Rashes, O!

Vivace ma non troppo.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, and then a series of beamed eighth notes. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3-E3 and D3-C3.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The treble clef part features more beamed eighth notes and a quarter note G4. The bass line continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line. Faint lyrics are visible below the staff.

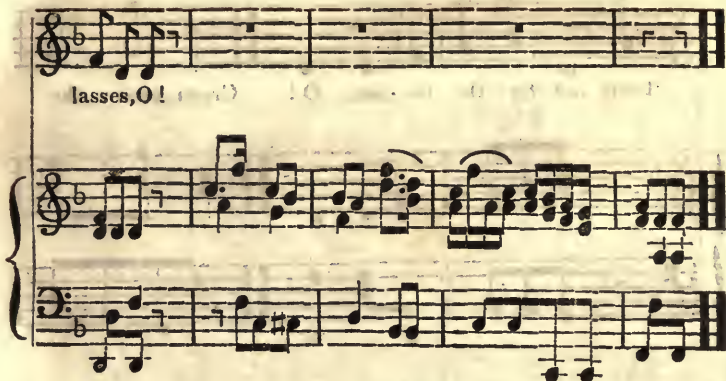
The third system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The treble clef part has a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, and then a quarter note C5. The bass line continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line. Faint lyrics are visible below the staff.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the melody and bass line. The treble clef part has a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, and then a quarter note C5. The bass line continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line. Faint lyrics are visible below the staff.

'twere not for the las - ses, O! Green grow the

rash - es, O, Green grow the rash - es O, The

sweetest hours that e'er I spent Were spent among the



The warl'y race may riches chase,
 An' riches still may flee them, O!
 An' tho' at last they catch 'em fast,
 Their hearts can ne'er enjoy them, O!

Chos. Green grow, &c.

But gi'e me a canny hour at e'en,
 My arms about my dearie, O!
 An' warl'y cares an' warl'y men
 May a' gae tapsailteerie, O.

Chos. Green grow, &c.

For you sae douse ye sneer at this,
 Ye're nought but senseless asses, O!
 The wisest man the warl' e'er saw,
 He dearly lov'd the lasses, O.

Chos. Green grow, &c.

Auld Nature swears, the lovely dears
 Her noblest work she classes, O!
 Her 'prentice han' she try'd on man,
 An' then she made the lasses, O.

Chos. Green grow, &c.

No. 4.

Oh! never more.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

With Feeling.

[AIR—The Harp that once.

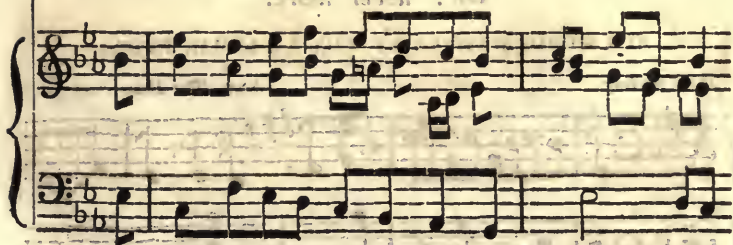
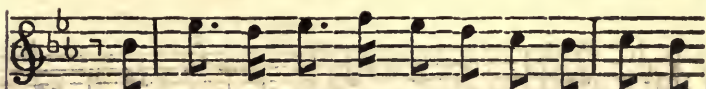
Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The melody in the top staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A musical score for a piano accompaniment. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The word "Oh!" is written at the end of the first staff.

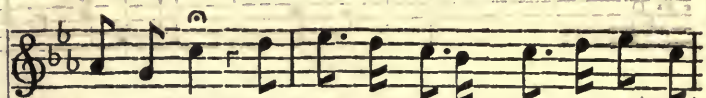
ne-ver more up-on this heart The sun of joy will glow,



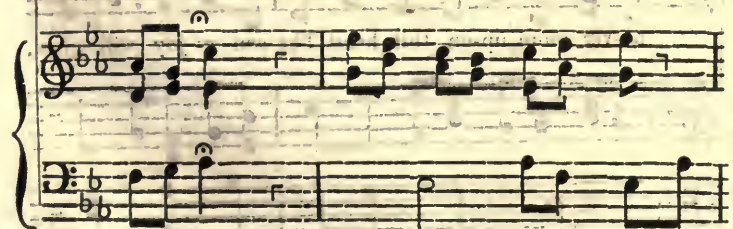
No more the pitying tear shall start For mine or other's woe.

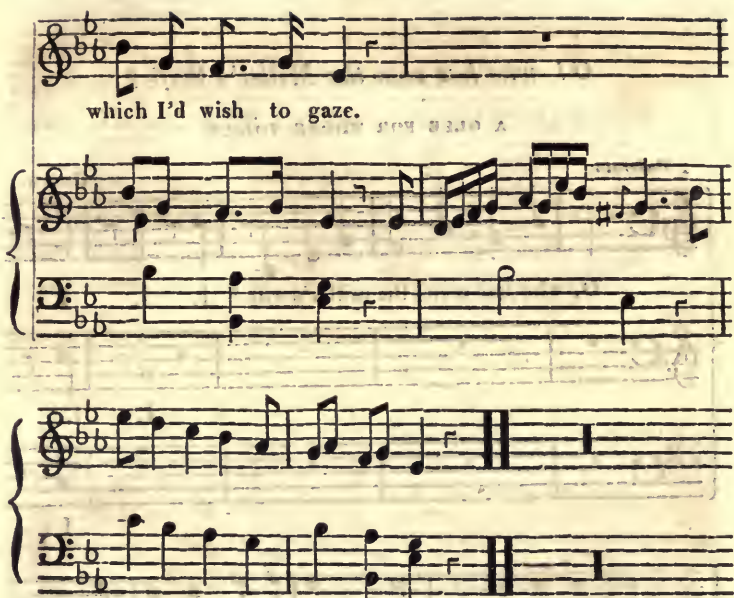



The source of smiles and tears is dry, And feel-ing's

font is o'er, There's no-thing now can meet my eye On





The blandishments of life that lit
 My hopes when youth was wild,
 Have vanish'd; would they'd linger'd yet,
 And I was still a child!
 Oh! for those happy hours of peace,
 When trifles gave delight,
 Ere Sorrow bid those raptures cease,
 Or Malice brought her blight,

Those joys I never more must know,
 But mem'ry pictures yet
 The blisses that I must forego,
 But never can forget.
 Hope flutters still within its urn,
 And cools my burning brain;
 In dreams my bosom still will burn,
 And echo joy again.

O! who has seen the Miller's Wife?

A GLEE FOR THREE VOICES.

Moderato.

REEVE.

O, who has seen the miller's wife? I, I, I,

I, I,

I

and kindled up new strife, and kindled up new strife,

and kindled up new strife, and kindled up new strife,

and kin-dled up new strife, and kindled up new strife; A

shilling from her palm I took Ere on the cross lines I could

I, I, I, in

Who has the tanner's daughter seen, I, I, in

look. I, in

quest of her have been, in quest of her have been,

quest of her have been, in quest of her have been,

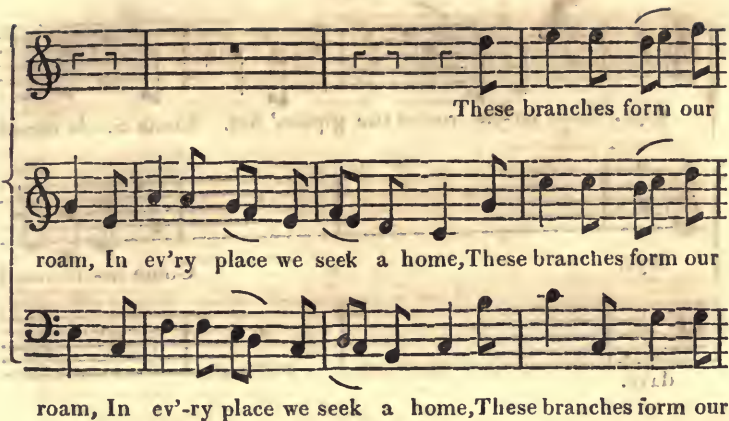
quest of her have been, in quest of her have been; But

as the tan-ner was with-in 'twas hard to 'scape him in

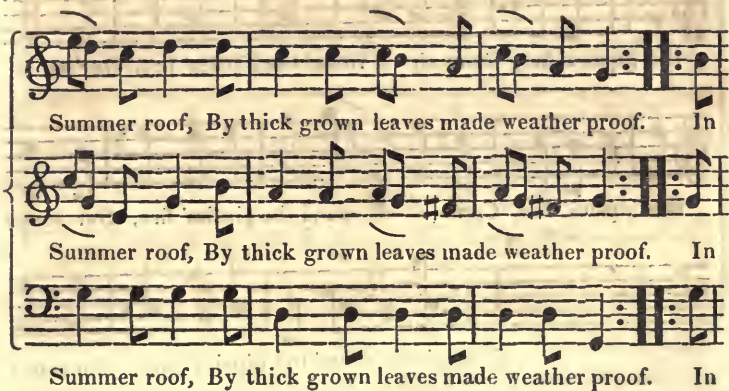
But as the tanner was within, 'twas hard to
 But as the tanner was within, 'twas hard to
 whole skin, But as the tanner was within 'twas hard to

'scape him in whole skin, 'Twas hard to 'scape him in
 'scape him in whole skin, 'Twas hard to 'scape him in
 'scape him in whole skin, 'Twas hard to 'scape him in

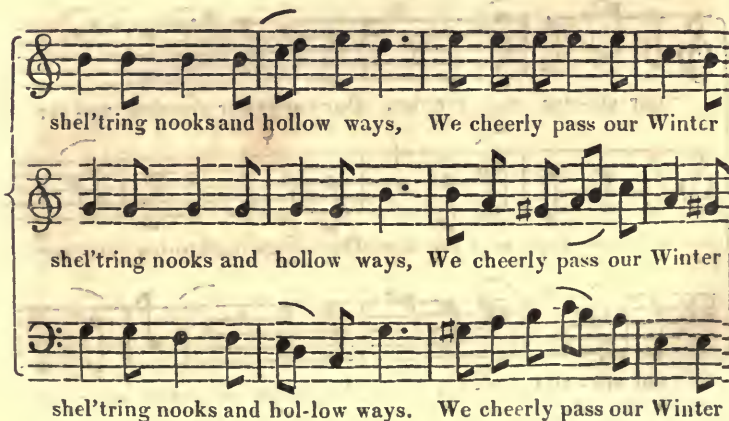
whole skin.
 whole skin. From ev'-ry place con-demn'd to
 whole ' skin. From ev'-ry place con-demn'd to



These branches form our
 roam, In ev'ry place we seek a home, These branches form our
 roam, In ev'ry place we seek a home, These branches form our



Summer roof, By thick grown leaves made weather proof. In
 Summer roof, By thick grown leaves made weather proof. In
 Summer roof, By thick grown leaves made weather proof. In



shel'tring nooks and hollow ways, We cheerly pass our Winter
 shel'tring nooks and hollow ways, We cheerly pass our Winter
 shel'tring nooks and hol-low ways. We cheerly pass our Winter



days. Come cir-cle round the gipsies' fire. Come cir-cle round
 days. Come cir-cle round
 days.



the gipsies' fire, Come cir-cle round the gipsies' fire, Our songs
 the gipsies' fire, Come cir-cle round the gipsies' fire, Our songs
 Come cir-cle round the gipsies' fire, Our songs



our sto-ries ne-ver tire, Our songs our sto-ries ne-ver
 our sto-ries ne-ver tire. Our songs our stories ne-ver
 our sto-ries ne-ver tire. Our songs our stories ne-ver

Slow.

tire. ne-ver tire. Come stain your cheek with nut or

tire. ne - ver tire.

tire. ne - ver tire.

berry, Come stain your cheek with nut or berry, Come stain your

Come stain your cheek with nut or berry, Come stain your

Come stain your

cheek with nut or ber-ry, You'll find the gipsies' life is merry,

cheek with nut or berry, You'll find the gipsies' life is merry,

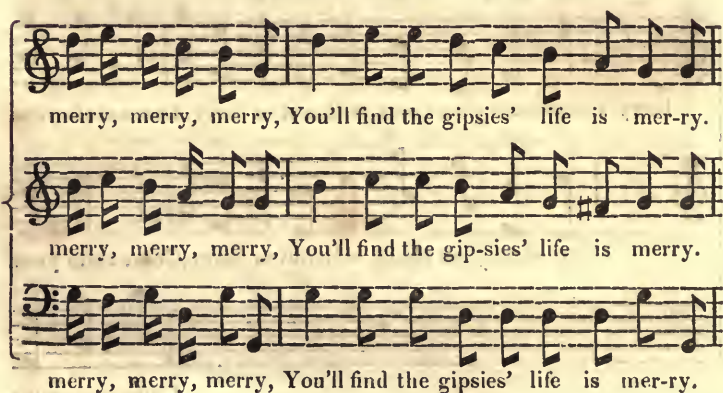
cheek with nut or ber-ry, You'll find the gipsies' life is merry,



You'll find the gipsies merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gipsies

You'll find the gipsies merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gipsies

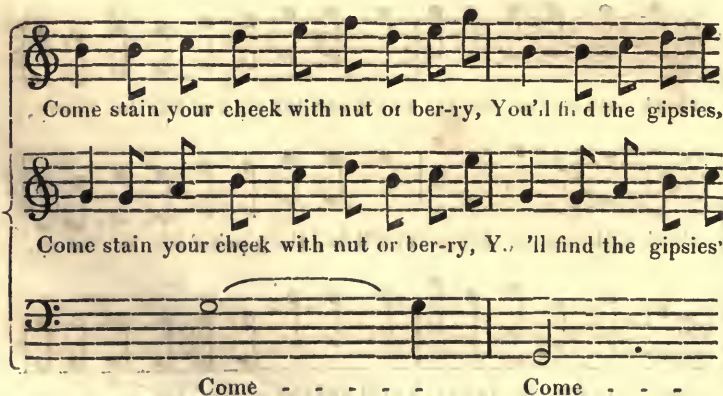
You'll find the gipsies merry, mer-ry, merry, You'll find the gipsies



merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gipsies' life is mer-ry.

merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gip-sies' life is merry.

merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gipsies' life is mer-ry.



Come stain your cheek with nut or ber-ry, You'll find the gipsies,

Come stain your cheek with nut or ber-ry, You'll find the gipsies'

Come - - - - - Come - - -

life is merry, Come stain your cheek with nut and ber-ry

life is merry.

Come stain your cheek with nut or ber-ry, Come stain your

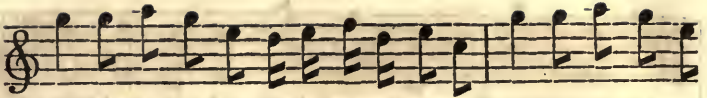
Come stain your cheek with nut or ber-ry, Come stain your

Come stain your

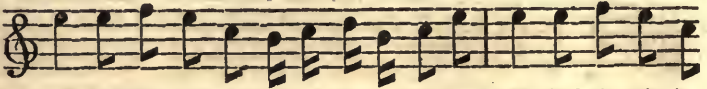
cheek with nut or ber-ry, You'll find the gipsies' life is merry,

cheek with nut or berry, You'll find the gipsies' life is merry,

cheek with nut or ber-ry, You'll find the gipsies' life is merry,



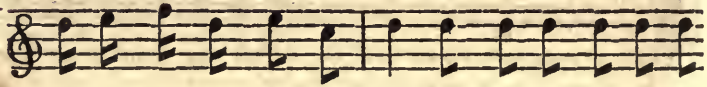
You'll find the gipsies merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gipsies



You'll find the gipsies merry, merry, merry, You'll find the gipsies



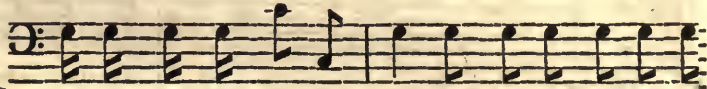
You'll find the gipsies merry, mer-ry, merry, You'll find the gipsies



mer-ry, mer - ry, mer - ry, You'll find the gip-sies' life is



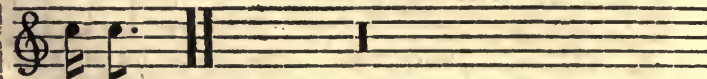
mer-ry, mer - ry, mer-ry, You'll find the gip-sies' life is



mer-ry, mer - ry, mer-ry, You'll find the gipsies' life is



mer-ry.



mer-ry.



mer-ry.

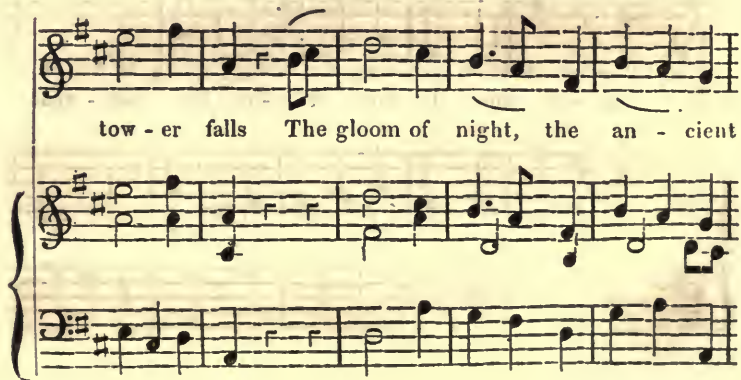
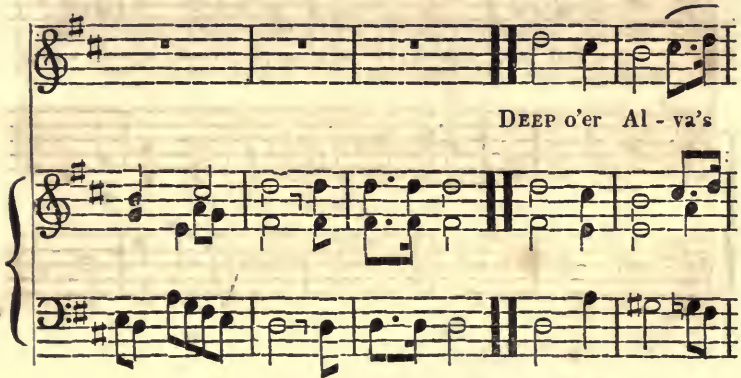
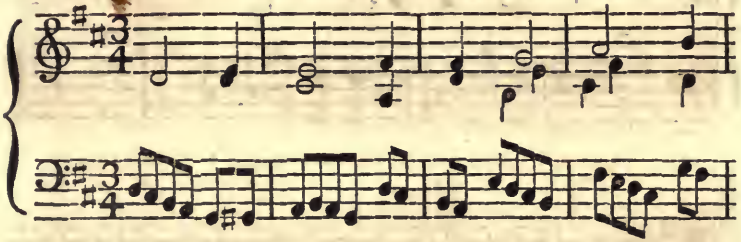
No. VII.

Alva.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Solemn.

[AIR—Rich and rare were the Gems she wore.



walls Are dark as death; the sen - try's care Is

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and continues with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

si - lent all, For death is there, The last of Al - va's

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note D5. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, with chords and single notes in both hands.

lof - ty line Is laid with - in the con - vent

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with a half note D5. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

shrine.

Alva ! peace is not for thee,
 Thy splendid turrets yonder see,
 Thy wide domains are fair to view ;
 Thou hast no child to give them to ;
 And thou art old, and sorrow here,
 With none to dry thy bitter tear.

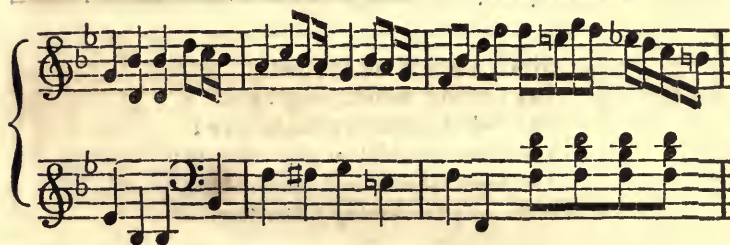
False thou wert in love, and now
 Thou reap'st the guerdon of thy vow ;
 Days shall rise, and suns shall glow,
 But pleasure thou wilt never know ;
 More wretched than thy meanest slave,
 Thy only hope is in the grave.

Let us haste to Kelvin Grove, bonny Lassie, O!

A FAVORITE SCOTCH BALLAD,

INTRODUCED BY MR. BRAHAM, IN GUY MANNERING.

Affetuoso.



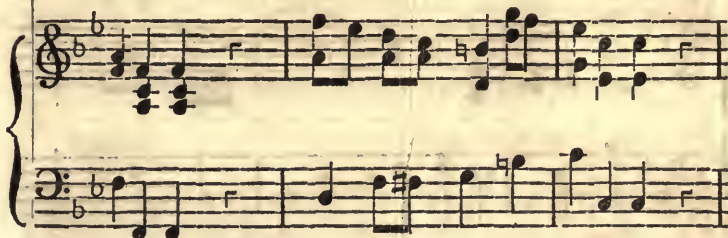
grove bon-ny lassie, O! Through its ma-zes let us rove,

bon-ny lassie, O! Where the rose in all its pride Paints the

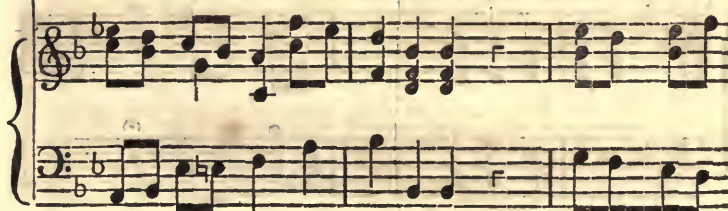
hollow dingle side, Where the midnight fairies glide, bonny



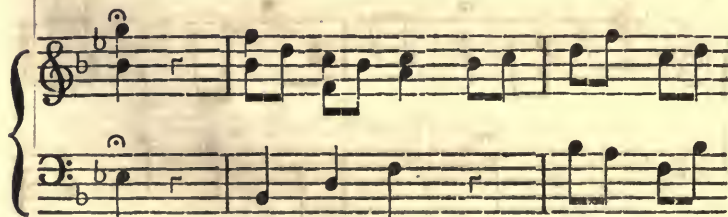
lassie, O! We will wander to the mill, bonny lassie, O, To the



cove beside the rill, bonny lassie, O, Where the glens rebound the



call Of the lof-ty water-fall, Thro' the mountain's rocky



The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The third system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are: 'hall, bon-ny las-sie, O! Thro' the mountain's rocky hall bon-ny las-sie, O.'

hall, bon-ny las-sie, O! Thro' the mountain's rocky hall

bon-ny las-sie, O.

Then we'll up to yonder glade, bonny lassie, O!
 Where so oft beneath the shade, bonny lassie, O!
 With the songsters in the grove, we have told our tale of love,
 And have sportive garlands wove, bonny lassie, O!
 Ah! I soon must bid adieu, bonny lassie O!
 To this fairy scene and you, bonny lassie, O!
 To the streamlet winding clear, to the fragrant scented bri'r
 E'en to thee of all most dear, bonny lassie, O!

For the frowns of fortune lour, bonny lassie, O!
 On thy lover at this hour, bonny lassie, O!
 Ere the golden orb of day wake the warblers on the spray,
 From this land I must away, bonny lassie, O!
 And when on a distant shore, bonny lassie, O!
 Should I fall midst battle's roar, bonny lassie, O!
 Wilt thou, Julia, when you hear of thy lover on his bier,
 To his mem'ry drop a tear, bonny lassie, O!

No. VII.

In Griefs and in Dangers.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

[AIR—*The last Rose of Summer.*

IN griefs and in dangers, At land and at

sea, Midst pleasures and strangers, My soul was

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The vocal line begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand.

with thee, Whilst thou with thy kindred, At peace

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some beamed eighth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains its accompanimental role, with the right hand providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

and at home, Taught thy fan-cy to wan-der

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes the phrase with a final note. The piano accompaniment also concludes, with the right hand ending on a chord and the left hand on a single note.



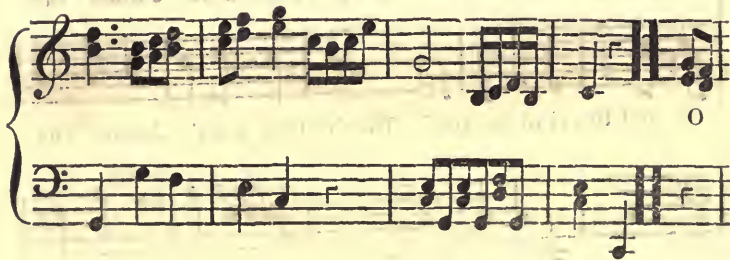
Whilst I suffer'd capture,
 Wrong'd wounded, - oppress'd,
 Thy heart beat with rapture
 To Netherville's breast.
 In my wants and my sorrows,
 I fear'd thou should'st mourn;
 And my heart was distress'd
 Lest thine should be torn.

Tho' false friends have decried thee,
 I join not their hate;
 Tho' the world may deride thee,
 I pity thy fate,
 I know thou hast wrong'd me—
 Will ne'er be my own;
 But I feel that I love thee,
 And love thee alone!

O Logie O' Buchan.

A FAVORITE SCOTCH AIR, ARRANGED AS A DUET.

Grazioso.



Lo-gie O' Buchan, O Lo-gie the laird, They've taen a-wa'



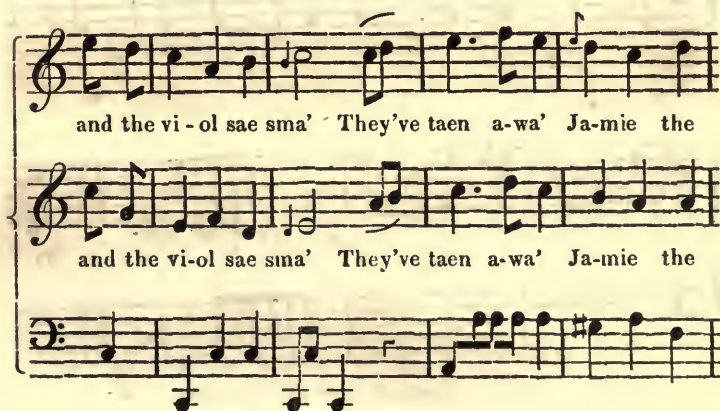
Lo-gie O' Buchan, O Lo-gie the laird, They've taen a-wa'





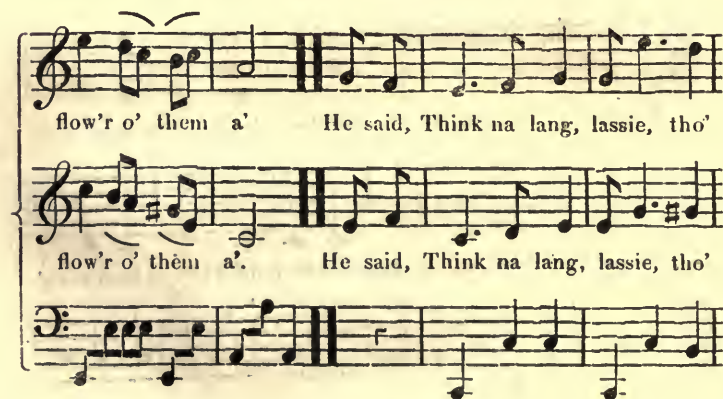
Jamie that delv'd in the yard. Wha play'd on the pipe

Jamie that delv'd in the yard. Wha play d on the pipe



and the vi - ol sae sma' They've taen a-wa' Ja-mie the

and the vi - ol sae sina' They've taen a-wa' Ja-mie the



flow'r o' them a' He said, Think na lang, lassie, tho'

flow'r o' them a'. He said, Think na lang, lassie, tho'

I gang a - wa' For I'll come & see you in spite of them

I gang a - wa' For I'll come & see you in spite of them

Sandy has ousen, has gear, and has kye,
 A house and a haddin, and siller forby;
 But I'd tak' my ain lad wi' his staff in his hand,
 Before I'd hae him wi' his houses and land.
 He said, ' Think na lang, lassie,' &c.

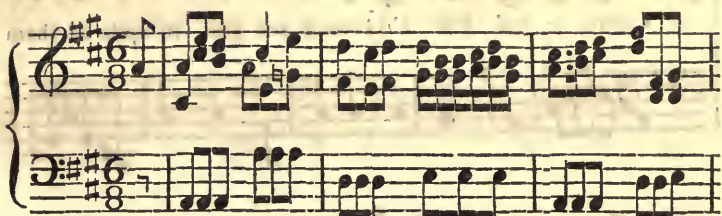
My daddy looks sulky, my minny looks sour,
 They frown upon Jamie because he is poor;
 Tho' I like them as weel as a daughter should do,
 They're nae half sae dear to me, Jamie, as you.
 He said, &c.

I sit on my creepie and spin at my wheel,
 And think on the laddie that likes me sae weel;
 He had but ae saxpence, he brak' it in twa,
 And he gied me the ha'f o't when he gaed awa'.
 Then haste ye back, Jamie, and bidè na' awa',
 Then baste ye back, Jamie, and bide na' awa',
 The simmer is coming, cauld winter's awa',
 And ye'll come and see me in spite o' them a'.

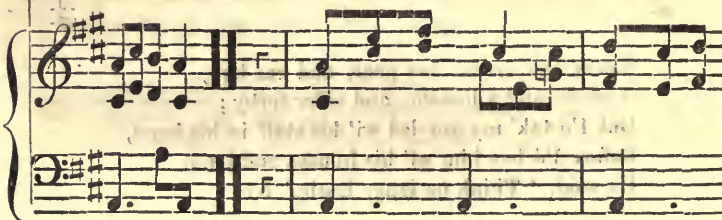
The Rose had been wash'd.

Larghetto.

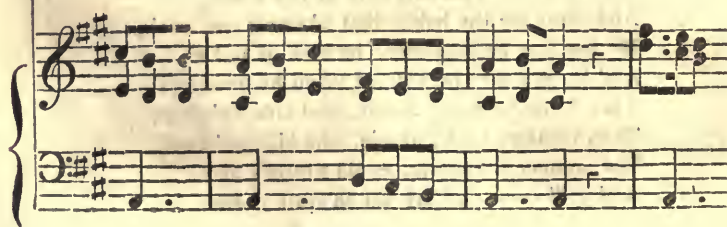
WEBBE.



The rose had been wash'd just wash'd in a

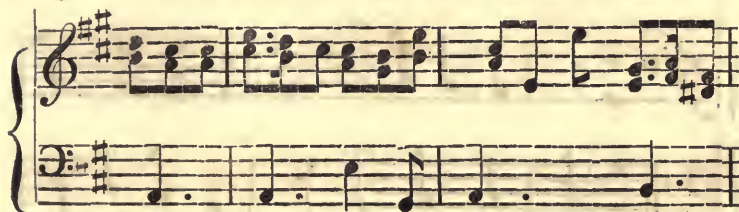


show'r that Ma-ry to An-na con-vey'd, The plen-ti-ful

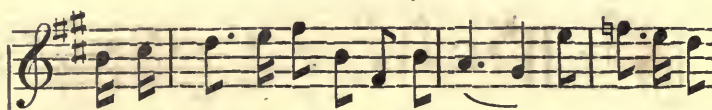
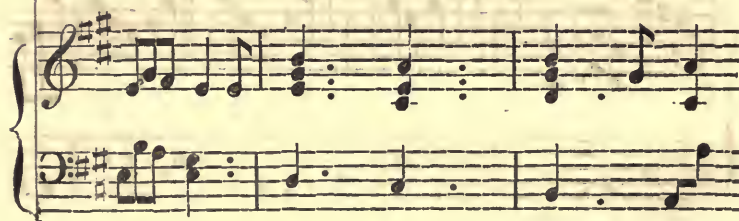




moisture encumber'd the flow'r & weigh'd down its beautiful



head, The cup was all fill'd and the leaves were all wet,



And it seem'd to a fan-ci-ful view, To weep for the



buds it had left with regret On the flourishing bush where it

grew.

Andante.

I has - ti - ly seiz'd it, Un-fit as it was

Minore.

for a nosegay so dripping and drown'd, And swinging it

Lu: go.

rudely, too rudely, a-las! I snapp'd it! it fell to the

Larghetto.

ground - - - - - And such, I exclaim'd is the

pi-ti-less part some act by the-de-li-cate mind, Re-

gardless of wringing or breaking a heart al - rea - dy to

sor-row re - sign'd, This e - le-gant rose had I sha-ken it

less, Might have bloom'd with its owner a - while; And the

tear that is wip'd with a lit - tle address, May be fol-low'd

The first system of music consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The vocal line is written in a single treble clef and contains the lyrics "tear that is wip'd with a lit - tle address, May be fol-low'd". The piano accompaniment is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and provides harmonic support for the vocal line.

per-haps with a smile

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line includes the lyrics "per-haps with a smile". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar harmonic texture, featuring arpeggiated chords in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

The third system concludes the piece. It features a final vocal phrase followed by a double bar line, and the piano accompaniment also ends with a double bar line. The key signature remains D major.

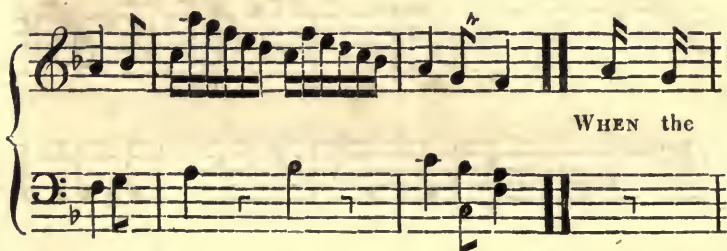
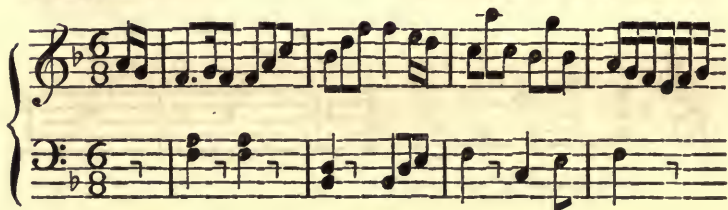
No. VIII.

When the Dove left the Ark.

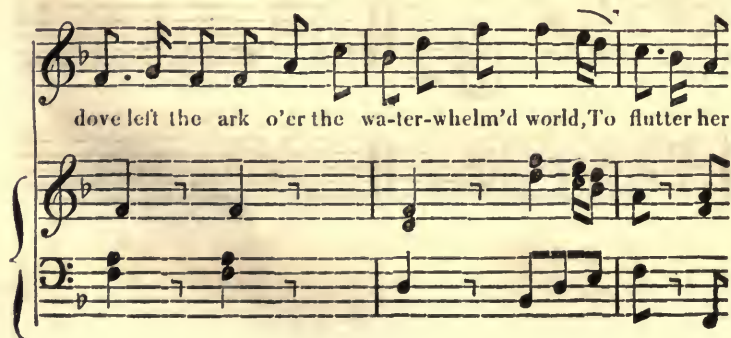
THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Larghetto.

[AIR—Believe me if all those, &c.



WHEN the



dove left the ark o'er the wa-ter-whelm'd world, To flutter her

tremulous way, How soon she return'd, for the

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and A4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major).

blue wave had curl'd O'er all and de - nied her a spray.

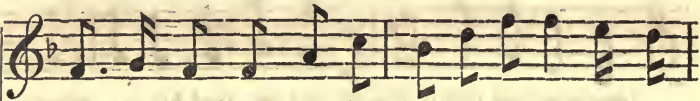
The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with quarter notes G4, F4, E4, and D4. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern with eighth notes in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

It is thus when my flight for a moment I mark, Dear

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with quarter notes C4, Bb3, and A3. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.



source of my plea-sures, from thee, I re-



turn to thy breast as the dove to the ark, For the



world holds no o - ther for me.





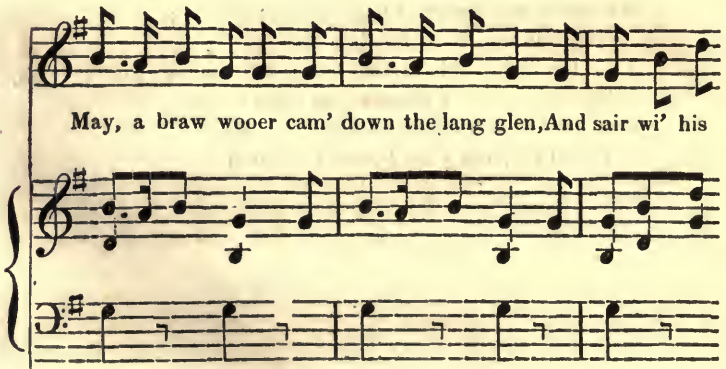
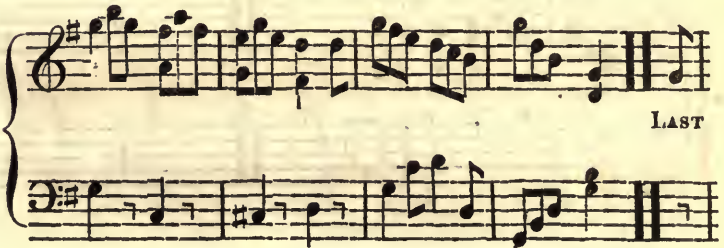
But the dove at last fled to the grove's sylvan shade,
 Forsaking the ark you will say ;
 But was it not Nature whose call she obey'd ;
 And how could the flutt'rer stay ?
 I shall yet quit this breast, where each warm virtue springs,
 That to me ev'ry pleasure has giv'n ;
 But, oh ! it will be on eternity's wings—
 I shall fly from your bosom to heav'n.

Last May a braw Wooer cam' down the lang Glen.

A FAVORITE SCOTCH SONG.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY ROBERT BURNS.

Lively.



love he did deave me I said there was no-thing I

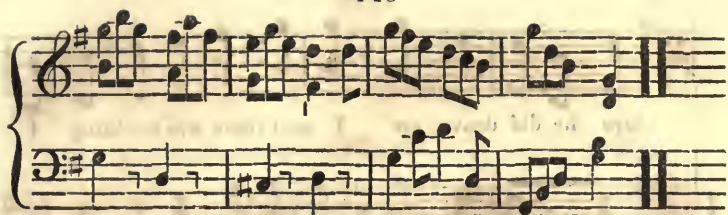
The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

ha - ted like men, The deuce gae wi' him to be-lieve me

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note D5, followed by quarter notes C5, B4, and A4. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a consistent eighth-note bass line.

believe me, The deuce gae wi' him to be - lieve me.

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes the phrase with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes F#4, E4, and D4. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support throughout, ending with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.



He spak o' the darts in my bonnie black e'en,
 And vow'd for my love he was dying;
 I said he might die when he liked for Jean.
 The lord forgi'e me for lying, for lying,
 The lord forgi'e me for lying.

A weel stocked mailin, himsel' for the laird,
 And marriage aff hand were his proffers;
 I never loot on that I kend it or car'd,
 But thought I might hae waur offers, waur offers,
 But thought I might hae waur offers.

But what wad ye think? in a fortnight or less,
 The de'il tak' his taste to gae near her,
 He up the lang loan to my black cousin Bess;
 Guess ye how, the jad! I could bear her; could bear her
 Guess ye how, the jad! I could bear her.

But a' the niest weëk, as I petted wi' care,
 I gaed to the tryste o' Dalgarnock,
 And wha but my fine fickle lover was there:
 I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock,
 I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock.

But owre my left shouther I ga'e him a blink,
 Leest neebours might say I was saucy;
 My wooer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
 And vow'd I was his dear lassie, dear lassie,
 And vow'd I was his dear lassie.

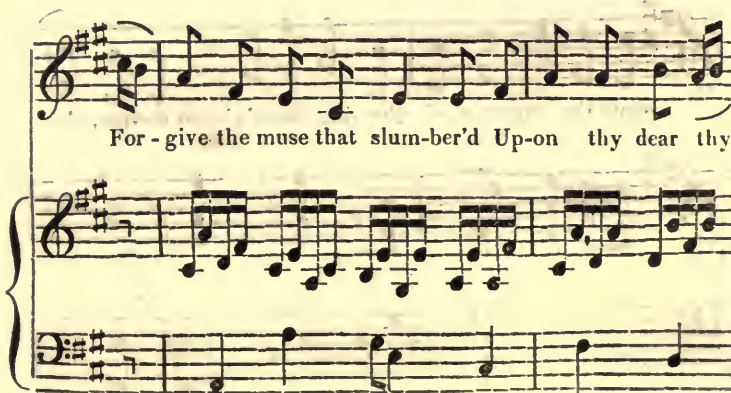
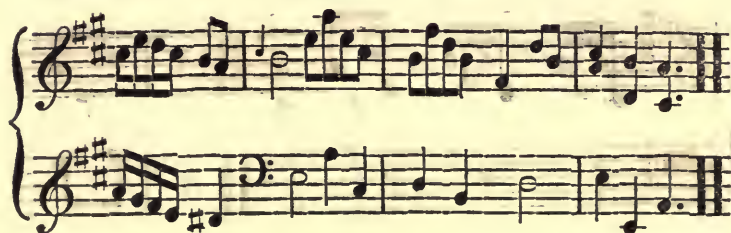
I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
 If she had recover'd her hearing,
 And how her new shoon fit her auld shachl't feet;
 But heav'ns! how he fell a-swearin, a-swearin,
 But, heav'ns! how he fell a-swearin.

He begg'd for gude-sake! I wad be his wife,
 Or else I wad kill him wi' sorrow:
 So e'en to preserve the poor body in life,
 I think I maun wed him to-morrow, to-morrow,
 I think I maun wed him to-morrow.

No. IX.

Forgive the Muse that slumber'd.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.[AIR—*I'd mourn the hopes &c.*

na - tal day, Nor think that 'tis un-num-ber'd a-

The first system of music is in D major (two sharps). The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note D, followed by quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a treble clef with eighth-note chords and a bass clef with a simple bass line.

mong the first that claim her lay, And though she

The second system continues the melody. The vocal line has a half note D, quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, and a half note E. The piano accompaniment follows the same pattern as the first system.

wants the fragrance of glow-ing fancy's beam di-vine, Af-

The third system concludes the phrase. The vocal line has a half note D, quarter notes E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, and a half note E. The piano accompaniment follows the same pattern as the first system.

fection's flow'rs of fragrance, A-round her humble harp en-

twine.

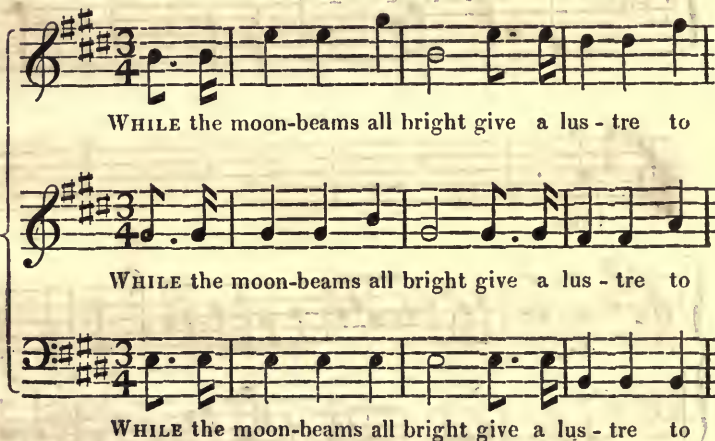
Those flowers have been shaded
 By cypress boughs from 'sunny skies,
 Yet still they bloom unfaded,
 Though adverse winds around them rise.
 Though sorrow's tears oft dew them,
 Bright joy shall shake them off to-day,
 As thou, if thou couldst view them
 With smiles would kiss them all away.

The Banks of the Yarrow.

A FAVORITE GLEE.

Moderato.

DR. CALLCOTT.

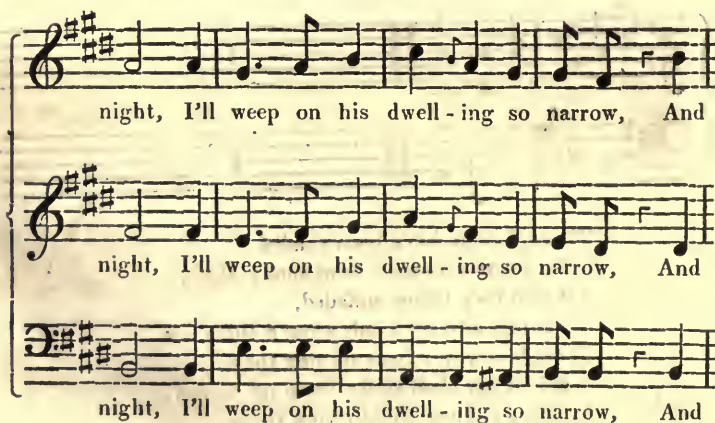


WHILE the moon-beams all bright give a lus - tre to

WHILE the moon-beams all bright give a lus - tre to

WHILE the moon-beams all bright give a lus - tre to

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in treble clef, and the bottom in bass clef. All three staves are in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The melody is a simple, pleasant tune. The lyrics 'WHILE the moon-beams all bright give a lus - tre to' are written below each staff.



night, I'll weep on his dwell - ing so narrow, And

night, I'll weep on his dwell - ing so narrow, And

night, I'll weep on his dwell - ing so narrow, And

The second system of the musical score continues the melody from the first system. It also consists of three staves in the same key and time signature. The lyrics 'night, I'll weep on his dwell - ing so narrow, And' are written below each staff.

high o'er his grave, the wil - low trees wave, Who died

high o'er his grave, the wil-low trees wave, Who died

high o'er his grave, the wil - low trees wave, Who died

on the banks of the Yar-row. 'Twas un - der

on the banks of the Yar-row. 'Twas un - der

on the banks of the Yar-row. 'Twas un - der

this shade, hand in hand as we stray'd, 'Twas

this shade, hand in hand as we stray'd, 'Twas

this shade, in hand as we stray'd, 'Twas

un - der this shade hand in hand as we stray'd,

un - der this shade hand in hand as we stray'd

un - der this shade in hand as we stray'd,

he fell by the flight of an ar - row, And fast from

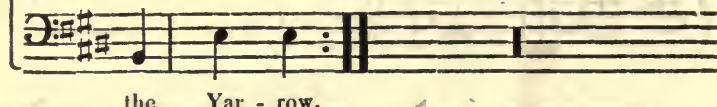
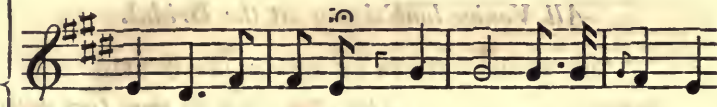
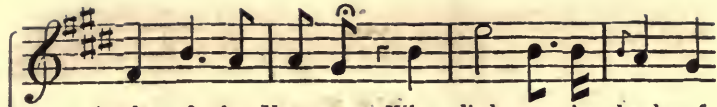
he fell by the flight of an ar - row, And fast from

he fell by the flight of an ar - row, And fast from

the wound his blood stain'd the ground, Who died on the

the wound his blood stain'd the ground, Who died on the

the wound his blood stain'd the ground, Who died on the



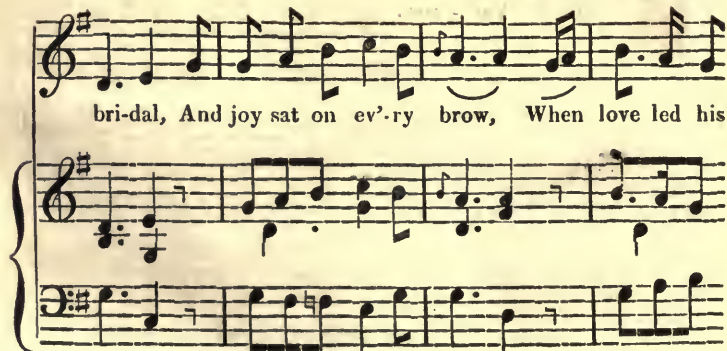
No. x.

All Venice look'd gay at the Bridal.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

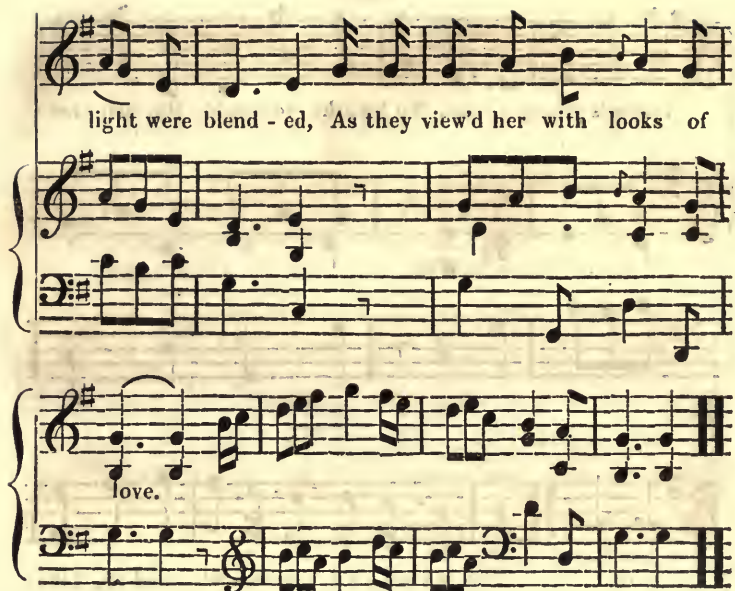
[AIR—Has Sorrow thy young Days shaded



bosom's young i - dol, To breathe to bright Hy-men her

vow. The beau-ti - ful sis-ters at - tend-ed, Like

nymphs on a god-dess a - bove. And hope and de-



Yet she was the brightest of any
 Where all beside were bright ;
 She rose 'mid the beautiful many
 A creature of tenderer light ;
 For the softness, almost like sadness,
 That shadow'd her brow serene,
 Was sweeter than all the gladness,
 That in other eyes were seen.

The bridegroom and train came lightly,
 Each his hat and plume in hand ;
 And never did bliss beam more brightly
 Than it did in that noble band.

Now hand in hand to the altar,
 The young pair advance up the aisle ;
 But her step was seen to falter,
 And her cheek to lose its smile.

A terror seem'd o'er her to hover,
 In sighs quick, and low came her breath,
 When just at the altar her lover
 Caught her cold to his bosom in death.

Oh ! he gaz'd on his bosom's young idol
 With anguish too wild for a tear,
 And the flowers that were cull'd for her bridal,
 Were silently strewn on her bier

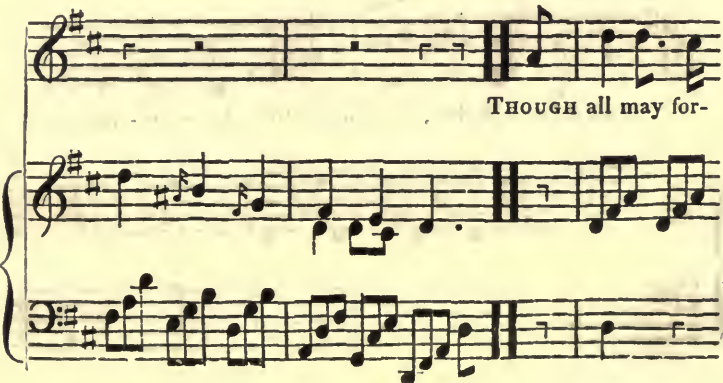
No. XI.

Though all may forget thee.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[AIR—When he who adores thee.



get thee who once in the glow Of thy for-tune prest round

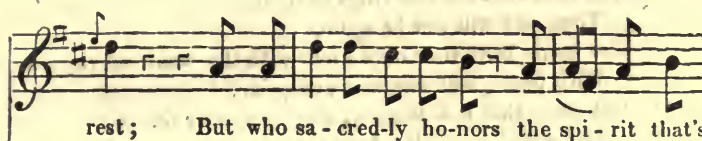
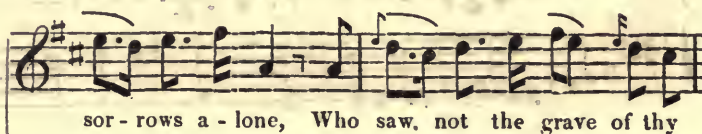
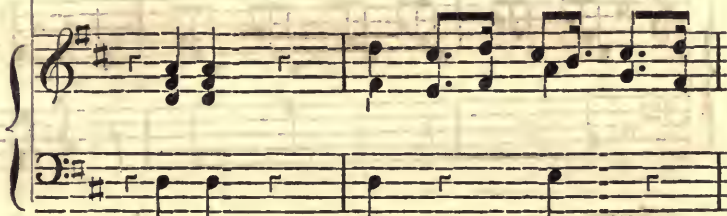
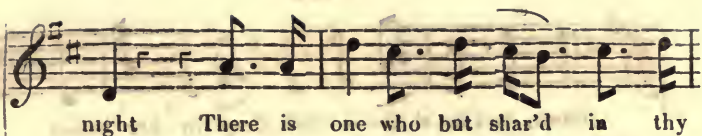
The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a G4 note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

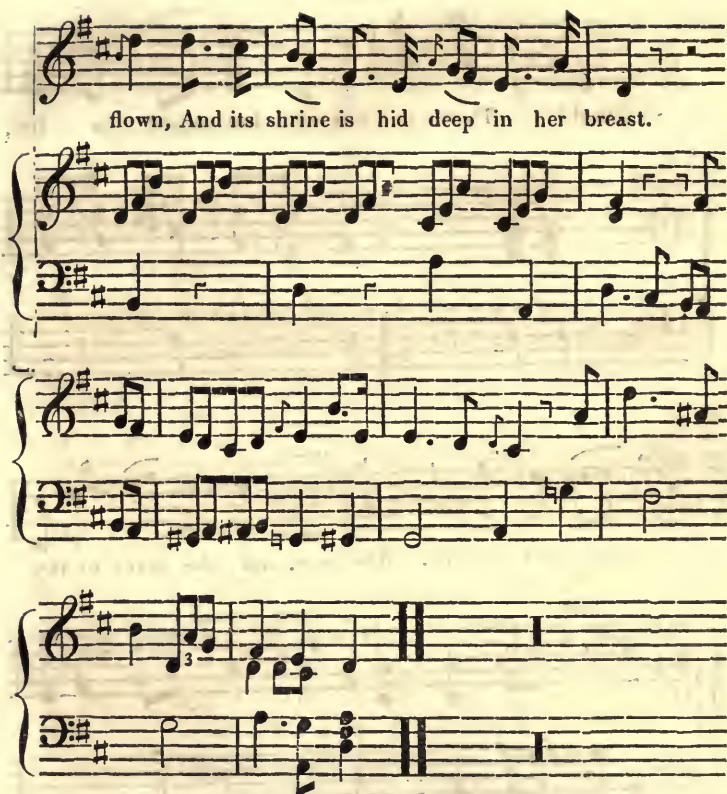
with de-light ; Tho' the grave is for-got where they

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. The key signature remains one sharp.

saw thee laid low, And bade thee for - e - ver good

The third and final system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with a final note. The piano accompaniment ends with a few final chords. The key signature remains one sharp.





She remembers thy sighs as they breath'd on her ear,
 In the accents of sorrow and pain ;
 And feels that thy suff'rings have made thee more dear
 Than any will e'er be again.
 She would have thee once more with the waste of thy woe,
 With feelings of fondness and pride,
 But since that is a thought she must ever forego,
 She would joy to lay down by thy side.

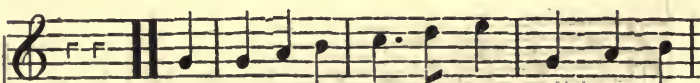
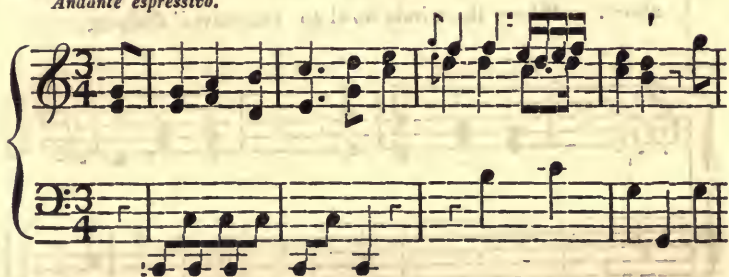
Then though all may forget thee, who once in the glow
 Of thy fortune press'd round with delight ;
 Though the grave is forgot where they saw thee laid low,
 And bade thee for ever good night,
 That one who for thee could resign ev'ry dream,
 That from youth and ambition arise,
 Will still think on thee here, as her life's dearest beam,
 And her beacon of worlds in the skies.

Had I a Cave on some wild distant Shore.

A DUET.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY ROBERT BURNS

Andante espressivo.



Oh! had I a cave on some wild dis - tant

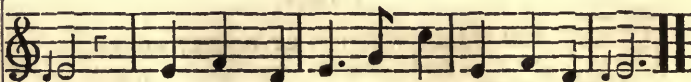


Oh! had I a cave on some wild dis - tant





shore. Where the winds howl to the waves dashing roar.



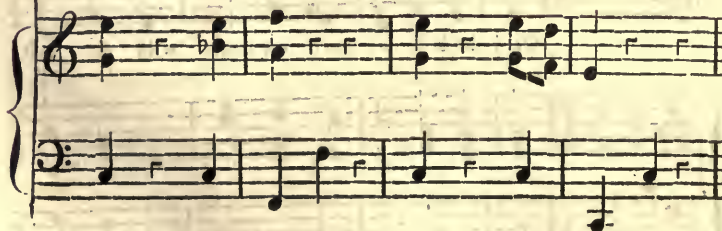
shore. Where the winds howl to the waves' dashing roar.



There would I weep my woes, There seek my lost re-pose,

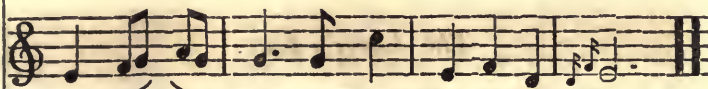


There would I weep my woes, There seek my lost re-pose,

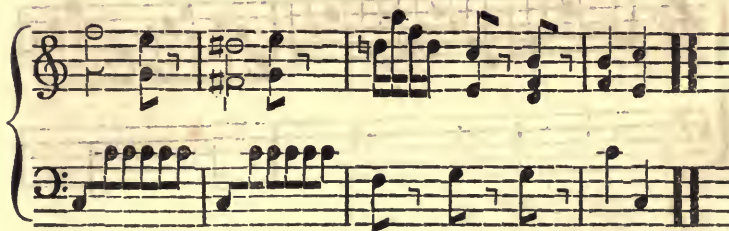




Till grief my eyes should close, Ne'er to wake more.



Till grief my eyes should close, Ne'er to wake more.



Falsest of woman kind, canst thou declare,
All thy fond plighted vows fleeting as air.

To thy new lover hie,

Laugh o'er thy perjury,

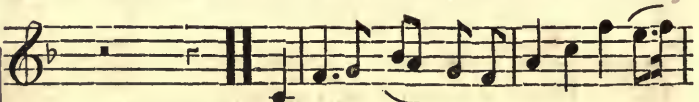
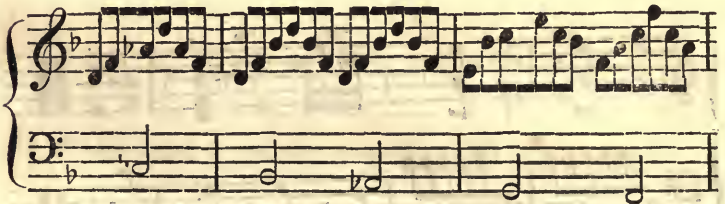
Then in thy bosom try

What peace is there.

No. XII.

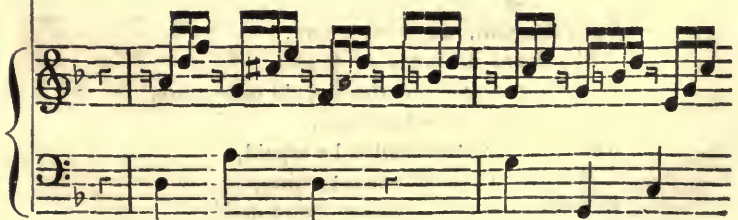
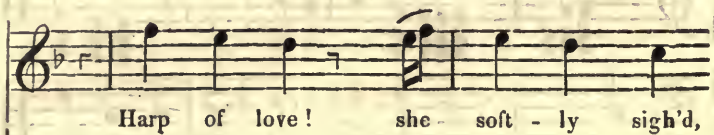
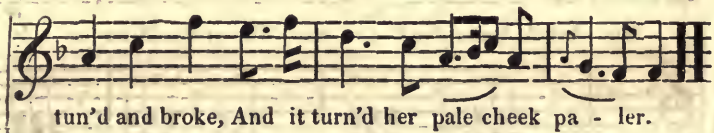
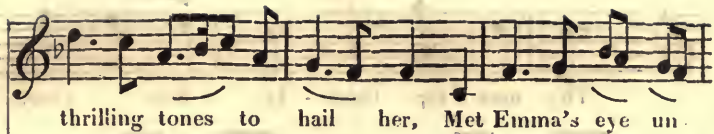
The Lover's Lute.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

With Expression.[AIR—*The Minstrel Boy*]

HER lo-ver's lute that so of-ten wokeWith





Thy mas - ter light - ly flies thee,

His heart beats high to war - like pride, Mine on - ly

lives to prize thee.

But yet again, as so oft before,
 She heard its notes so tender,
 When her warrior-youth return'd once more,
 His country's best defender.
 And sung—"How well is he repaid,
 Who from toil of war returning,
 Beholds in eyes like thine, sweet maid,
 Love's brightest, warmest welcome burning.'

Take, oh ! take those Lips away.

A FAVORITE CANZONET.

Allegro Molto

Wm. Jackson.



TAKE, oh ! take those lips a - way, That so sweet - ly



TAKE, oh ! take those lips a - way, That so sweet - ly

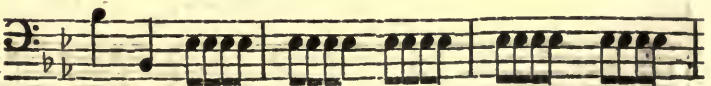


were forsworn, Take, oh ! take those lips a - way,



were forsworn

And those eyes the





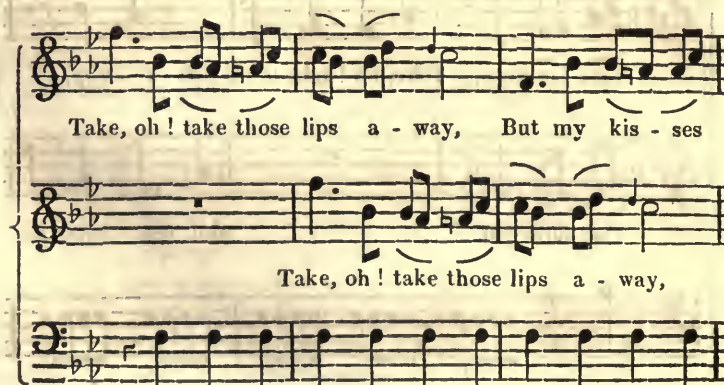
And those eyes the breaks of day, Lights that do mis-

breaks of day, the breaks of day, Lights that do mis-



lead the morn, Lights that do mis-lead, mis-lead the morn.

lead the morn, Lights that do mis-lead, mislead the morn.



Take, oh! take those lips a - way, But my kis - ses

Take, oh! take those lips a - way,

bring a - gain, Seals of love, seals of love, but

But my kis - ses bring a - gain, Seals of love, but

seal'd in vain, Take, oh! take those lips a - - way,

seal'd in vain, Take, oh! take those lips a - - way,

But my kis - ses bring a - gain,

But my kis - ses

Take, oh! take those lips a-way,

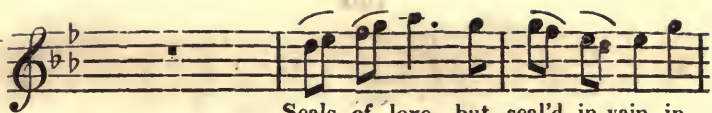
bring a - gain, Take, oh! take those lips a - way,

Take, oh! take those lips a - way But my kis - ses

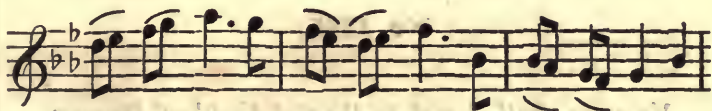
Take, oh! take those lips a - way. But my

bring - a - gain, But my kis - ses bring a - gain,

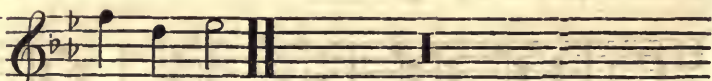
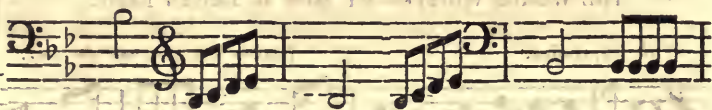
kis - ses bring a - gain, Bring oh! bring again; Seals



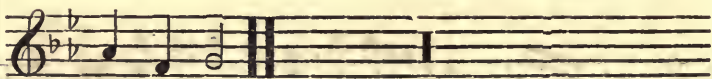
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain, in



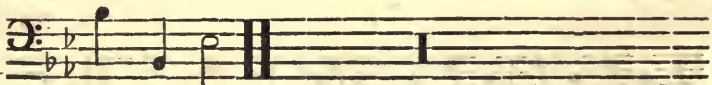
seals of love, but seal'd in vain, but seal'd in vain, in



vain, in vain.



vain, in vain.



No. XIII.

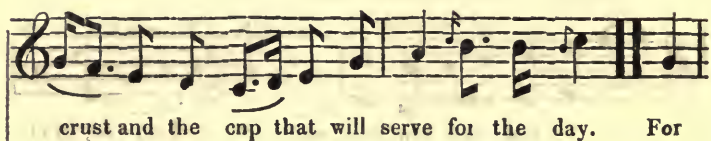
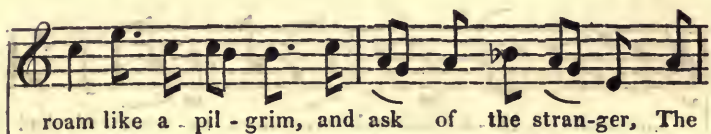
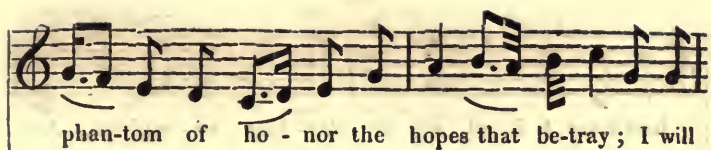
No more shall I seek in the red Field of Danger.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

With Expression.

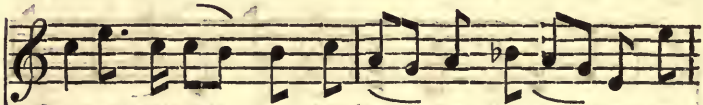
[AIR—'Tis gone and for ever.







how have I found all my dar-ings re-cord-ed, And

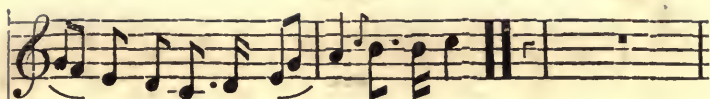


how have my life-wounds and love been re-ward-ed, And

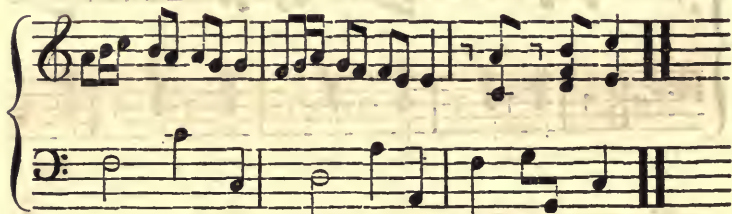
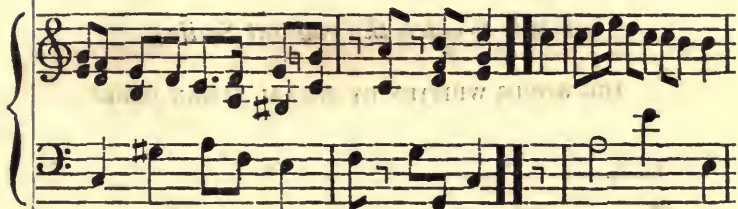


where is that one, who had she but ap-plaud-ed, Had





brighten'd in-gra - ti - tude's dreari-est way.

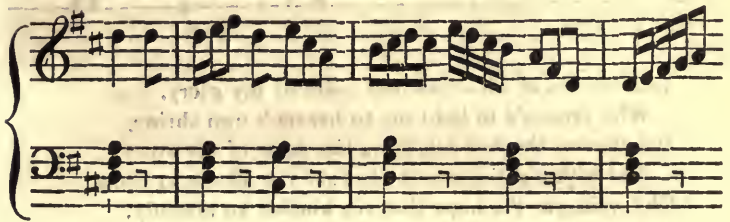
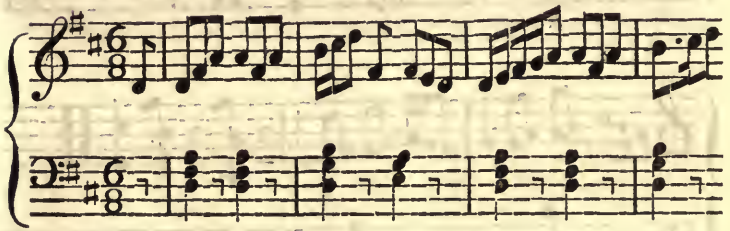


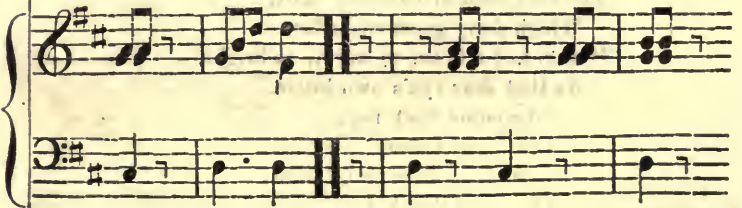
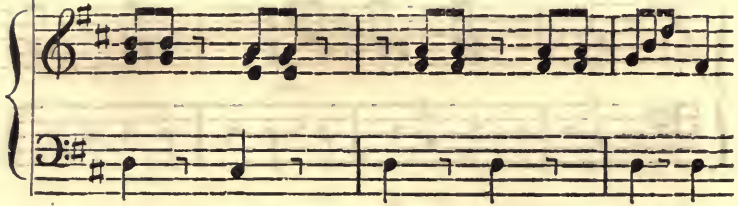
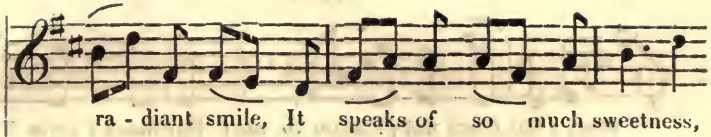
That chosen of all—that best beam of my glory,
 Who promis'd to light me to heaven's own shrine,
 Has thrown the first blight on the dawn of my story,
 And wither'd the wreath that she taught me to twine.
 Oh! vain was the hope that she kindled so brightly,
 And which rose 'mid the stars that watch'd over me nightly
 She has cast off the chain that but fetter'd her lightly,
 And left all its weight and its chillness on me.

No matter! when years shall have sadden'd her spirits,
 And taught her how false is the flatterer's breath,
 Sad, deserted, declining, she'll think of my merits,
 She'll seek me, perhaps,—she must seek me in death!
 She will ask—they will tell her, when hope from life parted,
 One heart-burst escap'd, and one burning tear started,
 Then silent and lone, I went forth broken hearted,
 To seek some lone spot that might serve for a grave

I love to catch thy radiant Smile.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Lively.



wear, That bears not pleasure to me ; But most I prize The

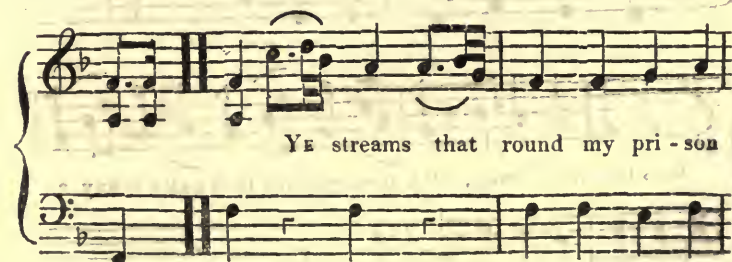
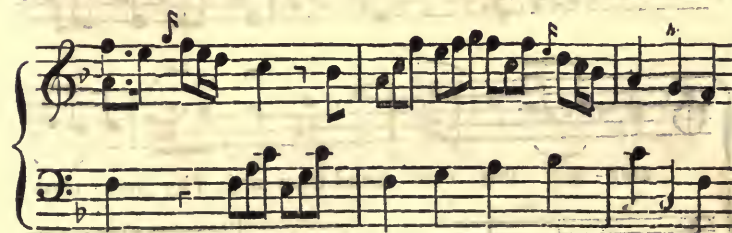
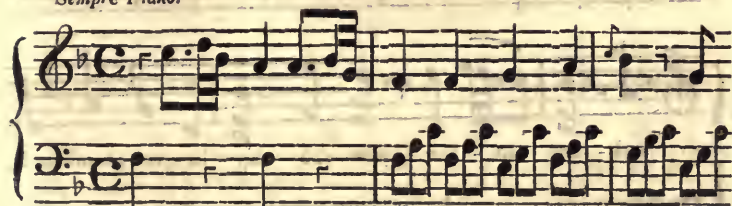
a-zure eyes, That dazzle while they view me.

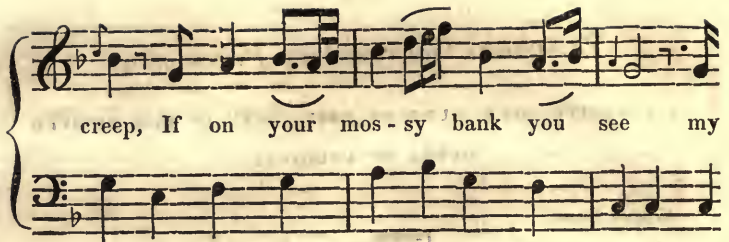
The rosy hour of dawning light,
 Which dewy gems encluster,
 Boasts not a beam so warm, so bright,
 As that dear eye's own lustre.
 Like some fleet ray,
 That breaks away
 From clouds of fleecy whiteness,
 The beam that hid
 Beneath thy lid,
 Breaks forth all warmth and brightness.

Ye Streams that round my Prison creep,

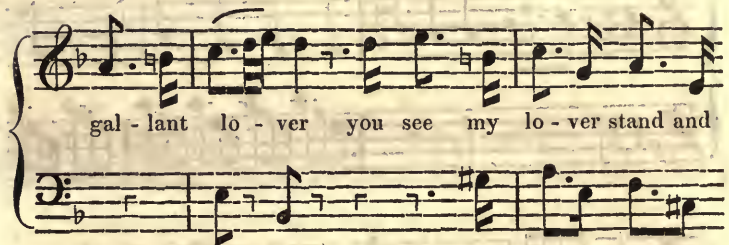
A FAVORITE SONG, SUNG BY MISS TOVEY IN THE REVIVED
OPERA OF LODOISKA.

Sempre Piano.

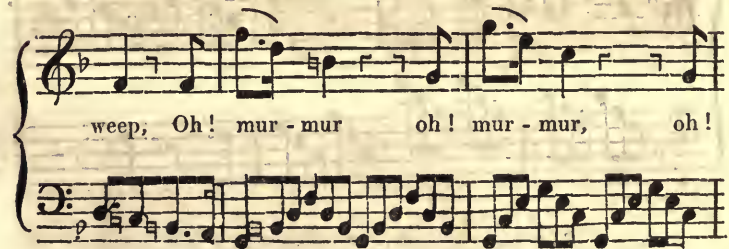




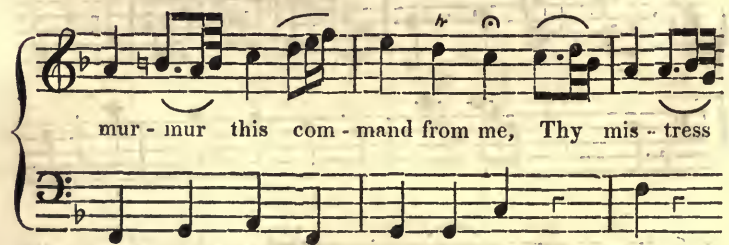
creep, If on your mos - sy bank you see my



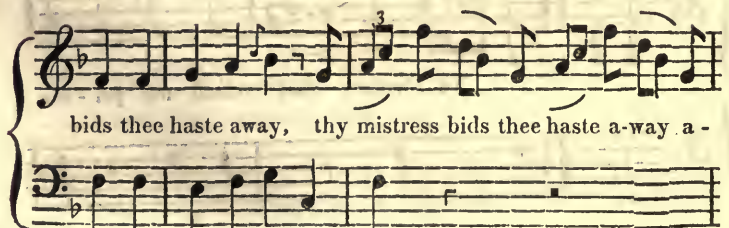
gal - lant lo - ver you see my lo - ver stand and



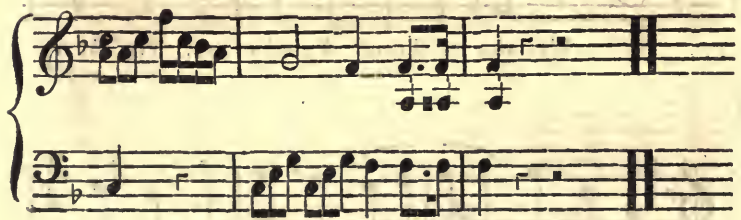
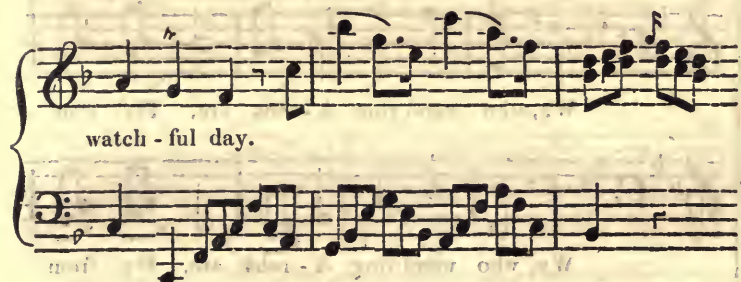
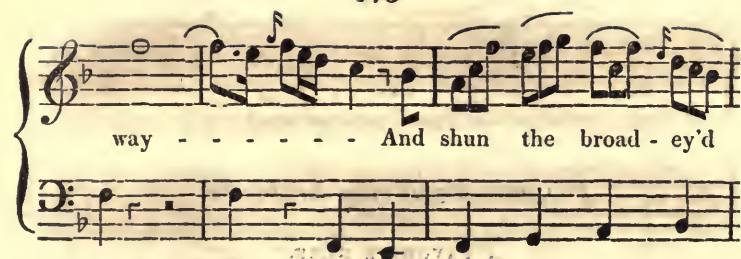
weep, Oh! mur - mur oh! mur - mur, oh!



mur - mur this com - mand from me, Thy mis - tress



bids thee haste away, thy mistress bids thee haste a-way a -



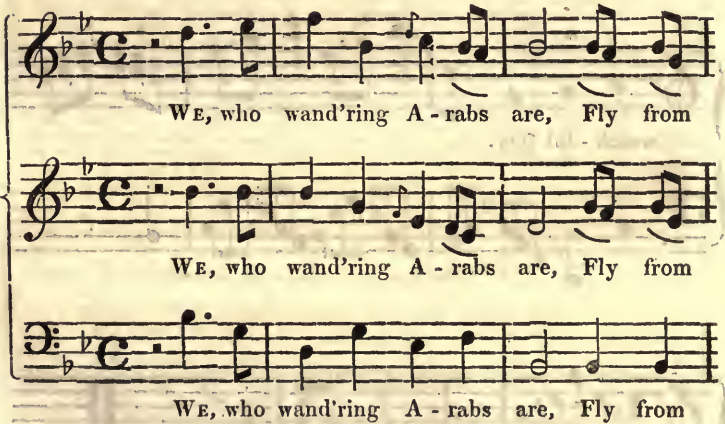
If, in your breezy flight, you see
 My dear Floreski ling'ring nigh,
 Oh! whisper this command from me,
 Thy mistress bids thee haste away,
 And shun the broad-ey'd, watchful day.

We, who wand'ring Arabs are.

A FAVORITE GLEE.

Allegretto

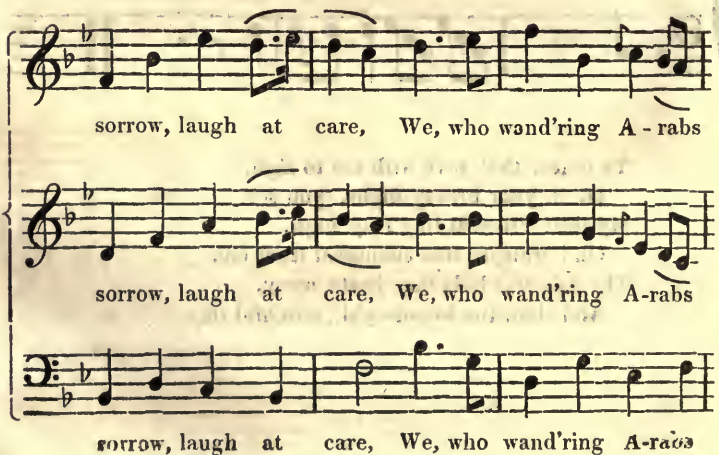
Stephen Storace.



WE, who wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from

WE, who wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from

WE, who wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from



sorrow, laugh at care, We, who wand'ring A - rabs

sorrow, laugh at care, We, who wand'ring A - rabs

sorrow, laugh at care, We, who wand'ring A - rabs

are, Fly from sor-row laugh at care, - let the

are, Fly from sor-row laugh at care, let the

are, Fly from sor-row, laugh at care, let the

notes of love re - sound, and the ru - by cup go

notes of love re - sound, and the ru - by cup go

notes of love re - sound, and the ru - by cup go

round, Whilst the gale its fra-grance brings, and the

round, Whilst the gale its fra-grance brings, and the

round - - - - -

Sum - mer flow - ret springs, Let the notes of love re -

Sum - mer flow - ret springs, Let the notes of love re -

sound, And the ru - by cup go round, While the gale its

sound, And the ru - by cup go round, While the gale its

fragrance brings, and the Summer flowret springs. We, who

fragrance brings, and the Sum-mer flowret springs. We, who

We, who

wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from sor-row, fly from

wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from sor-row, fly from

wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from sor-row, fly from

care, We, who wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from

care, We, who wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from

care, We, who wand'ring A - rabs are, Fly from

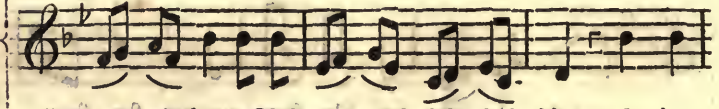
sor-row, fly from care, Who can tell to-mor-row's

sor-row, fly from care, Who can tell to-

sor-row, fly from care, Who can tell to-



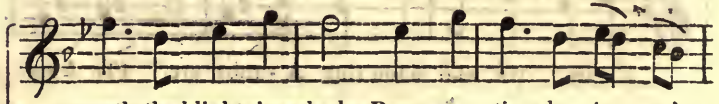
doom, If the rose of life shall bloom, Or, be-



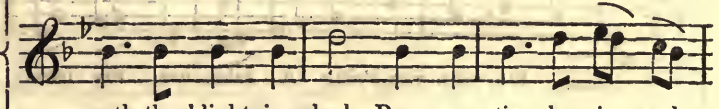
morrow's doom, If the rose of life shall bloom, Or be-



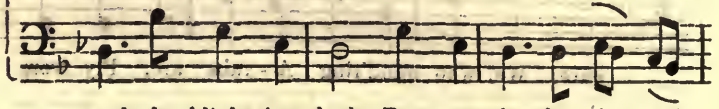
morrow's doom, If the rose of life shall bloom, Or, be-



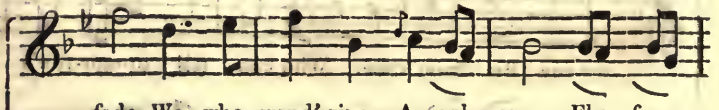
neath the blightning shade, Droop un-time-ly pine and



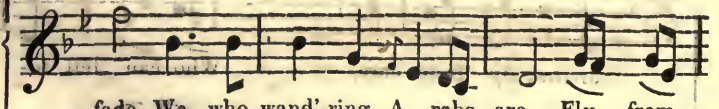
neath the blightning shade, Droop un-time-ly, pine and



neath the blightning shade, Droop un-time-ly, pine and



fade, We, who wand'-ring A-rabs are, Fly from



fade, We, who wand'-ring A-rabs are, Fly from



fade, We, who wand'-ring A-rabs are, Fly from

sorrow, laugh at care, We, who wand'ring A-rabs

sorrow, laugh at care, We, who wand'ring A-rabs

sorrow, laugh at care, We, who wand'ring A-rabs

are, Fly from sor-row, laugh at care, Fly from sor-row,

are, Fly from sor-row, laugh at care, Fly from sor-row,

are, Fly from sor-row, laugh at care, Fly from sor-row,

fly from care, fly from sor-row, fly from care.

fly from care, fly from sor-row, fly from care.

fly from care, fly from sor-row, fly from care.

No. XXV.

On the dark lonely Strand.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

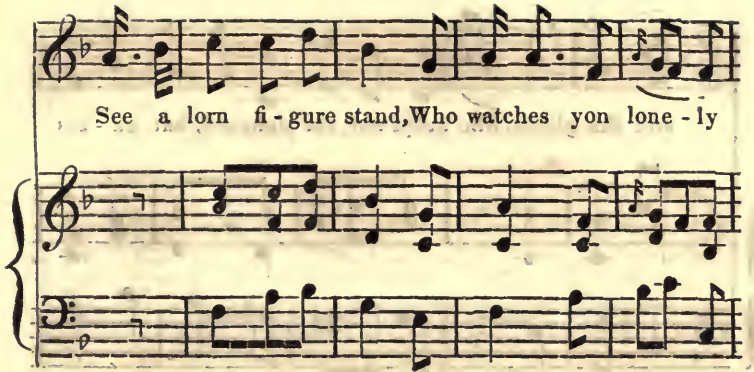
With melancholy Feeling.

[AIR—*At the mid Hour of Night.*

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, one for the treble clef and one for the bass clef. The time signature is 3/8. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The music is in G major, indicated by one sharp (F#) on the treble staff and one sharp (C#) on the bass staff. The piece consists of a single line of music, with a final double bar line at the end. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

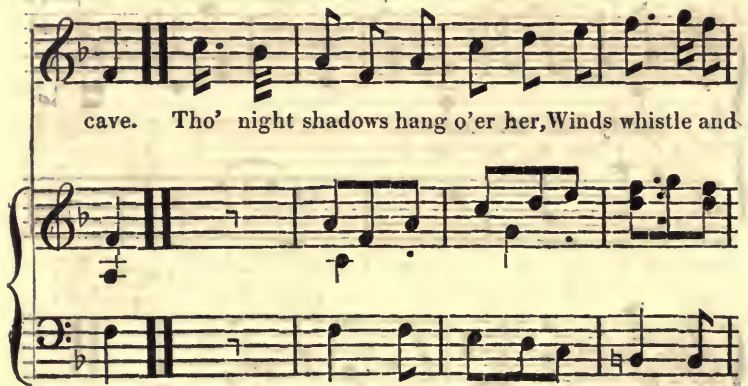
On the

dark lone-ly strand, which girts the tem-pes-tuous wave,



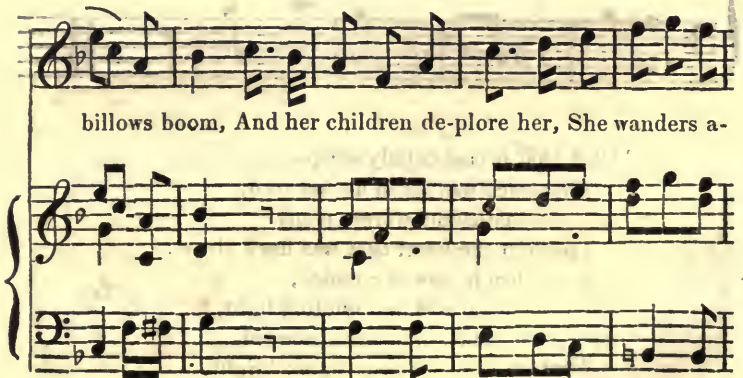
See a lorn fi-gure stand, Who watches yon lone-ly

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.



cave. Tho' night shadows hang o'er her, Winds whistle and

The second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.



billows boom, And her children de-plore her, She wanders a-

The third system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the previous systems. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

vi - mid the gloom, She weeps not, she sighs not, but ga - zes

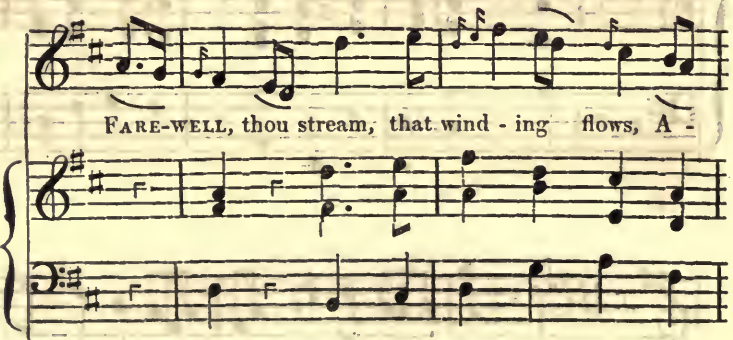
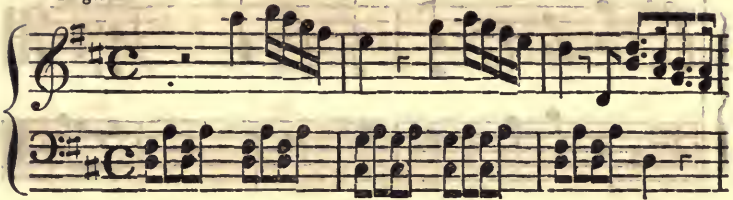
sad-ly on his tomb.

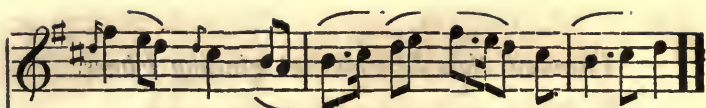
Oh ! that breast calmly sleeps,
 That once was warm as her own,
 And the loathsome worm creeps
 Through the heart that was her's alone ;
 And the bright eye is clouded,
 Whose beam was her guiding light,
 And those smiles now are shrouded,
 That made every beam more bright,

All fled, all perished, and left her in darkness and night.

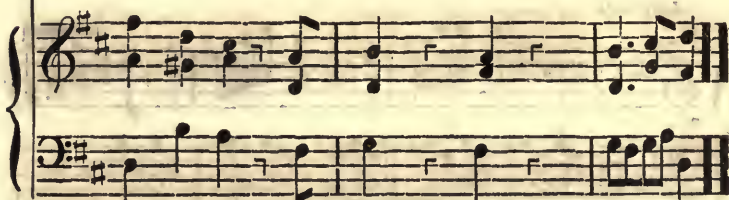
Farewell, thou Stream that winding Flows.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY ROBERT BURNS

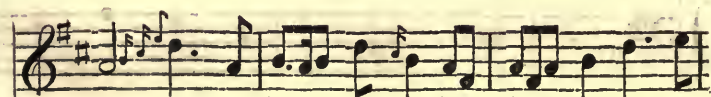
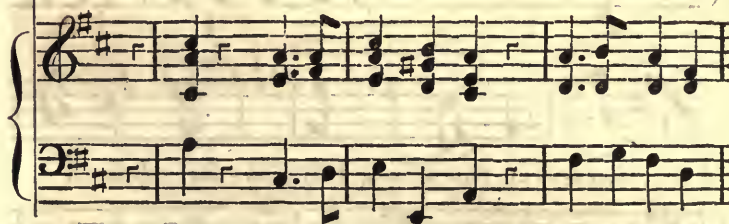
Larghetto.



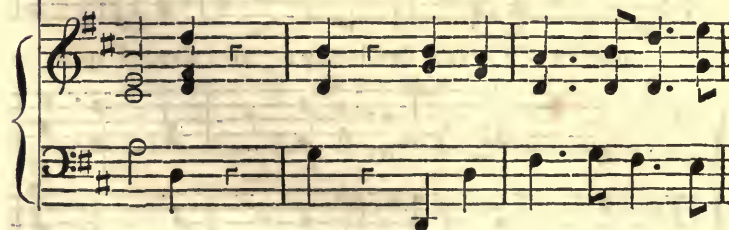
cru - el throes With - in my bo - som swell-ing.



Condemn'd to drag a hope - less chain, And yet in se - cret



lan - guish, To feel a fire in ev' - ry vein, Nor





Love's veriest wretch, unseen, unknown,
 I fain my griefs would cover ;
 The bursting sigh, th' unweeting groan,
 Betray the hapless lover.
 I know thou doom'st me to despair,
 Nor wilt, nor can'st, relieve me ;
 But, oh ! Eliza, hear one pray'r—
 For pity's sake, forgive me !

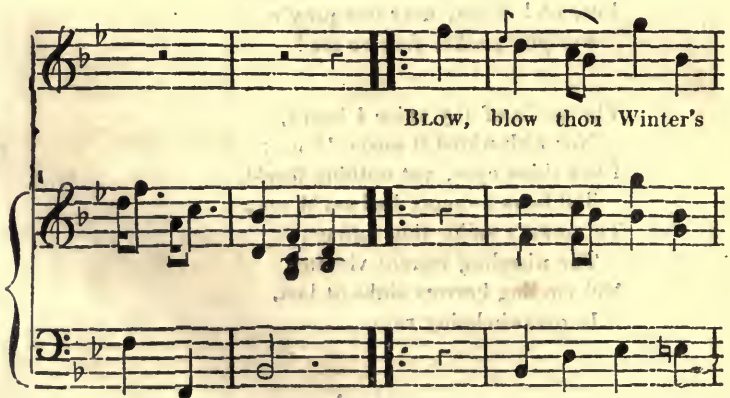
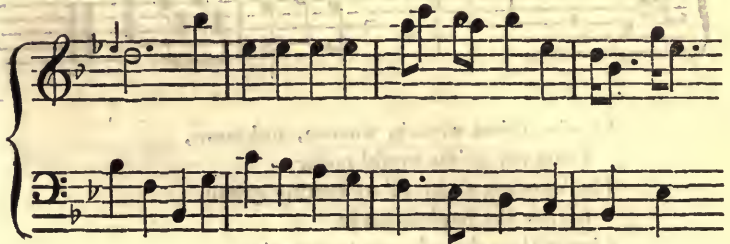
The music of thy voice I heard,
 Nor wish whilst it enslav'd me ;
 I saw thine eyes, yet nothing fear'd.
 Till fears no more had sav'd me :
 Th' unwary sailor thus aghast,
 The wheeling torrent viewing,
 Mid circling horrors sinks at last,
 In overwhelming ruin,

Blow, blow, thou Winter's Wind.

A POPULAR SONG, SUNG BY MR. BRAHAM, IN SHAKSPEARE'S
PLAY, OF THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Andante.

DR. ARNE.



wind, 'Thou art 'not so un-kind, thou art not so un-

kind as man's in - gra - - ti - tude. Thy tooth is

not so keen, be-cause thou art not seen, thy

tooth is not so keen, because thou art not seen, Al-

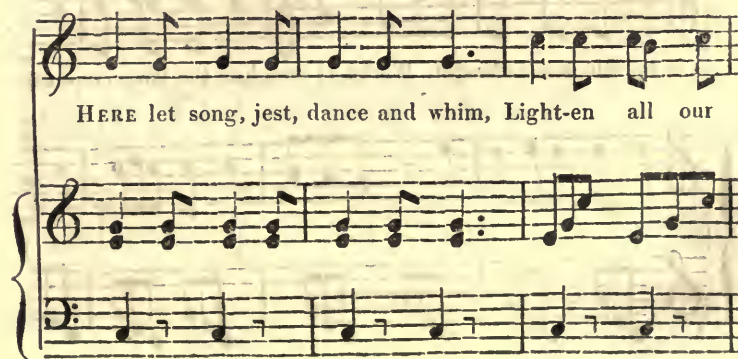
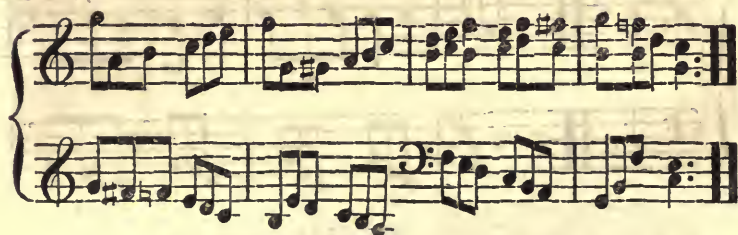
tho' thy breath be rude, al-tho' thy breath be rude - Al-

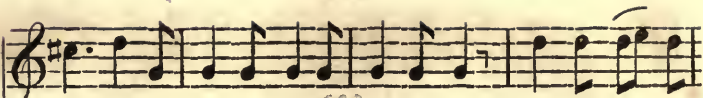
tho' thy breath be rude.

Freeze, freeze thou bitter sky,
 Thou dost not bite so nigh
 As benefits forgot ;
 Though thou the waters warp,
 Thy sting is not so sharp,
 As friends remember'd not.

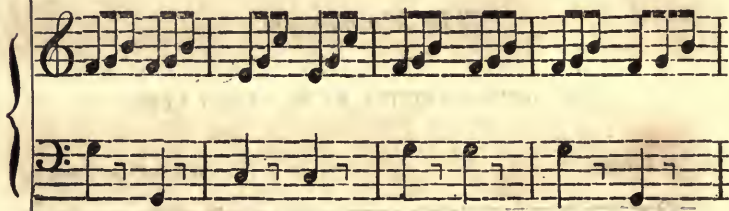
The Masquerade.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY W. LEMAN REDE.

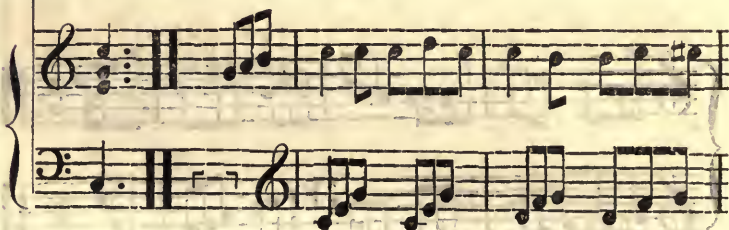
*Lively.*AIR—*C'est l'Amour.*



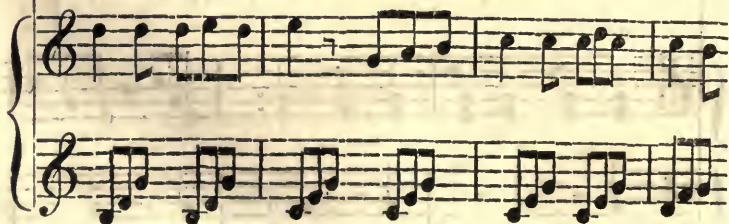
glances, Joy fills her goblet to the brim, Pleasure's train ad-

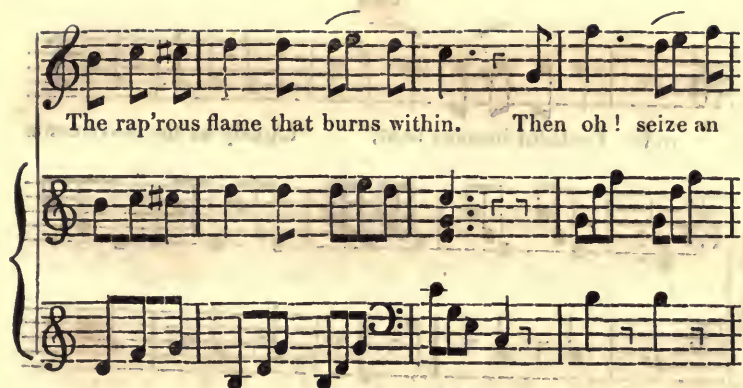


vances. Lightly the fai - ry footstep steals, Where music's



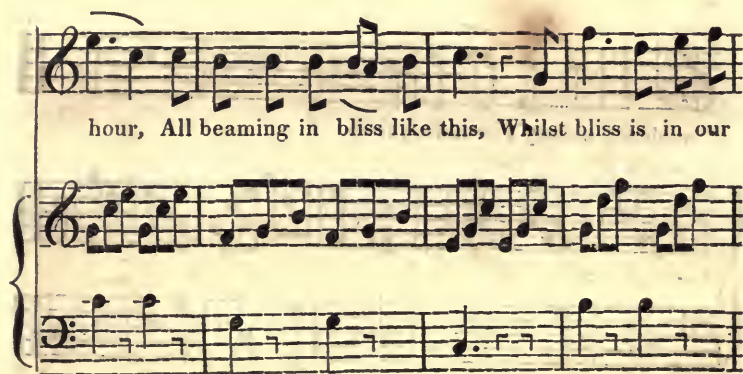
ma-gic strains be-gin, Whilst vi-zors like the lamp con-ceals





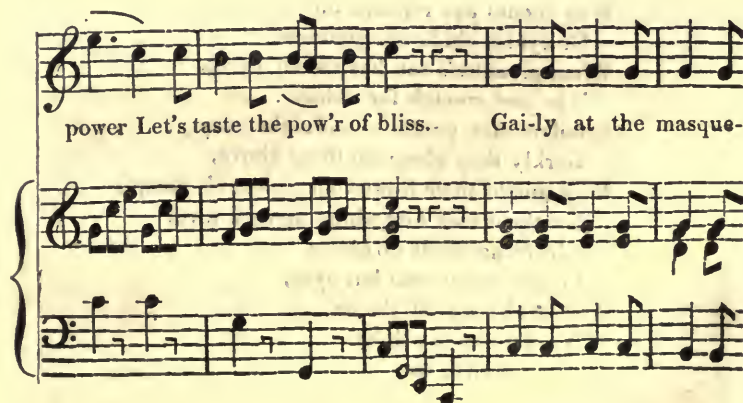
The rap'rous flame that burns within. Then oh! seize an

This system contains a vocal melody on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand.



hour, All beaming in bliss like this, Whilst bliss is in our

This system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a half note E5, followed by quarter notes D5, C5, and B4, then a half note A4. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, with the right hand playing eighth notes and the left hand playing a mix of eighth and quarter notes.



power Let's taste the pow'r of bliss. Gai-ly, at the masque-

This system concludes the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic eighth-note figures in both hands.

rade Youthful bosoms beat, Lightly as the movements

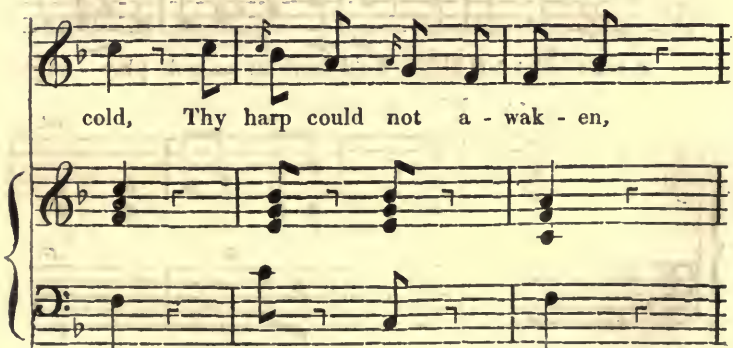
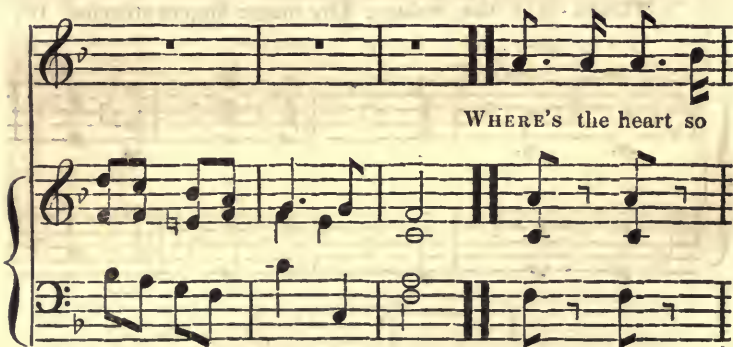
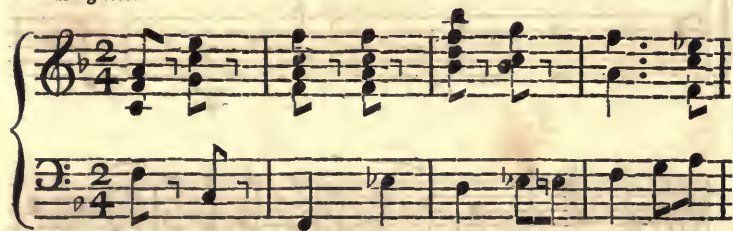
made By beauty's bounding feet.

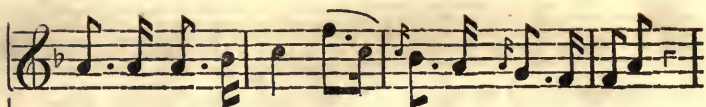
Why should age reprove our mirth,
 Or cynics chide our gladness,
 When pleasure's sun has set on earth,
 'Tis time enough for sadness.
 Scholars may pore o'er midnight lamp,
 Darkly they gleam to those above,
 Why should their frowns our pleasure's damp;
 Let them seek lore whilst we seek love,
 For learning sheds no gleam
 To those who read but eyes,
 And Ovid's softest theme
 Is not so soft as sighs.
 Gaily, &c.

Where's the Heart so cold.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Larghetto.





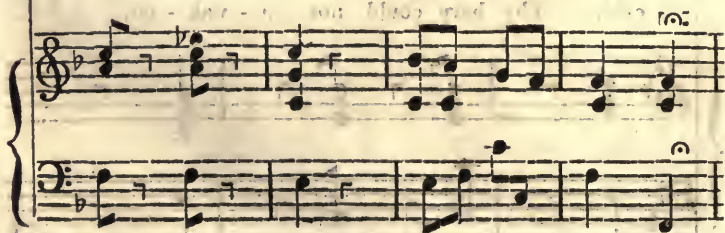
hear thy sto - ry told, Nor feel its pul-ses shaken.



When a - mid the strings, Thy magic fingers straying, If



that thou hadst but wings, We'd think an an-gel play - ing



When we hear thy tale Of woe and vir-tue given, We

feel thou canst not fail To yet be one in Heaven.

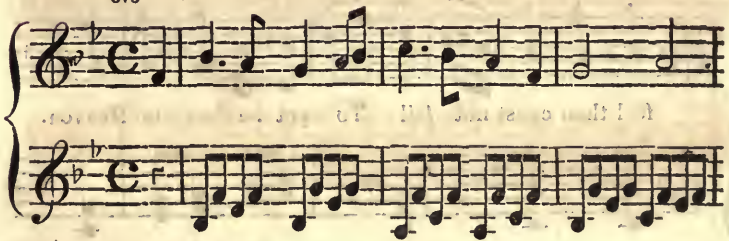
Then let sighs less deep,
 O'er thy lip come stealing;
 Be the tear you weep,
 Fraught with balmier healing.
 Mem'ry vainly tries
 To speak to thee of error;
 Hope beyond the skies,
 Hushes every terror.
 All thy many woes
 To thee were only given,
 To prove, how purely glows
 The flame that mounts to Heaven.

With thee fair Summer's Joy appears.

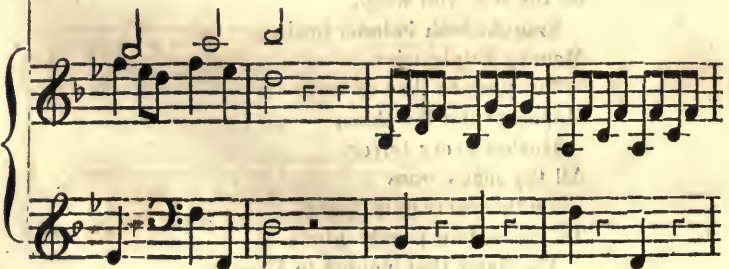
A FAVORITE SONG, SUNG BY MR. BRAHAM, IN SHAKSPEARE'S
PLAY OF THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Andante.

8vo



WITH thee fair Summer's joy appears, Oh !



sweet Anne Page; But thou a - way dread

Win-ter's near, Oh! sweet Anne Page. And

all a-round is dark and drear, The leaves look pale and

shepherd's mourn, All na-ture droops till you re-turn, Oh!

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand.

sweet Anne Page.

The second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line.

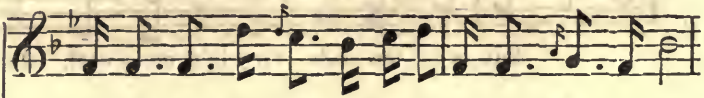
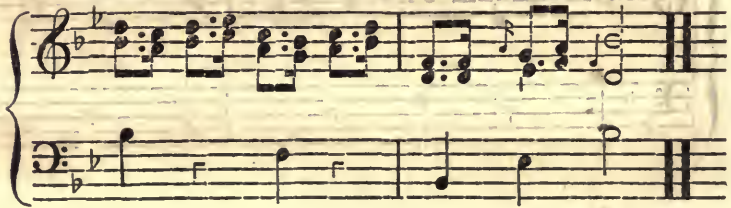
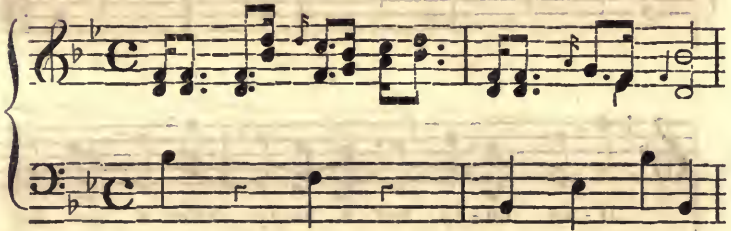
When April's glories shine on me,
 Oh! sweet Anne Page!
 And violets bloom, oh! none I see,
 Oh! sweet Anne Page!
 But sweets or colors stol'n from thee;
 Yet though 'tis Winter, thou away,
 Still there thy shadows make it May,
 Oh! sweet Anne Page!

Comin thro' the Rye.

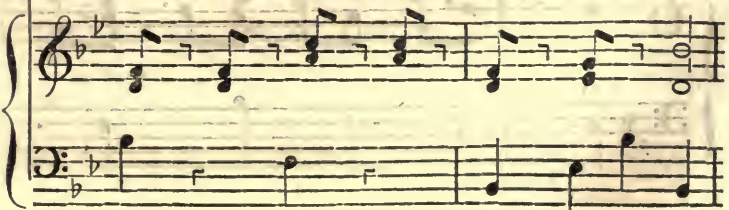
A CELEBRATED SCOTCH SONG, SUNG BY MISS STEPHENS.

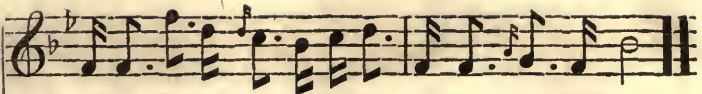
Andante.

8vo

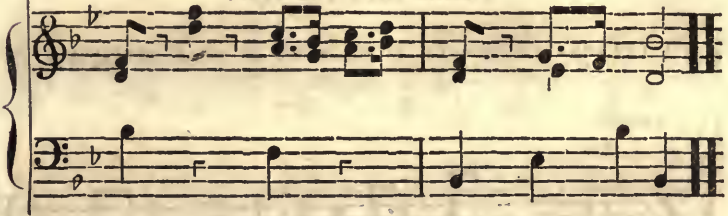


Gin a bo - dy meet a bo - dy Comin thro' the rye.

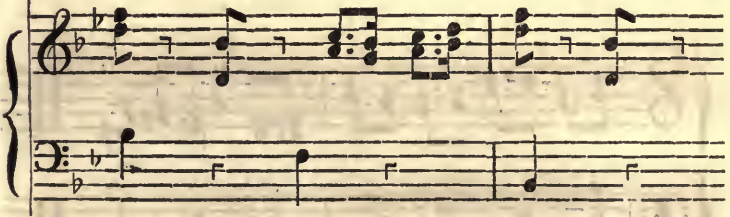




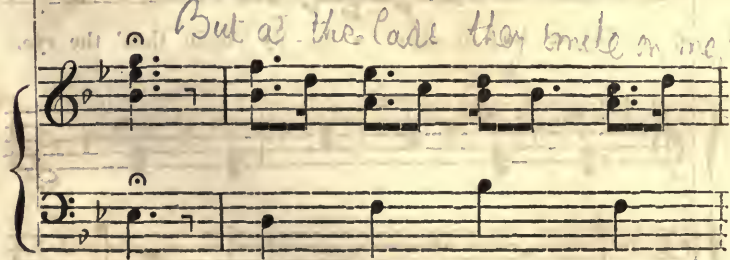
Gin a bo-dy kiss a bo-dy, Need a bo - dy cry.



Il - ka bo - dy has a bo-dy, Ne'er a ane hae



I, But a' the lads they lo'e me weel, And



what the war' am'
comin thro me

Gin a body meet a body
Comin frae the well;

Gin a body kiss a body,
Need a body tell.
Ilka body, &c.

Gin a body meet a body
Comin frae the town,
Gin a body kiss a body,
Need a body gloom.
Ilka Jenny has her Jocky,
Ne'er a ane hae I;
But a' the lads they lo'e me weel.
And what the war' am I.

Among the kaim there is a swain I deary lo'e myself
but what his name or where his kaim I wince
I see

No. XX.

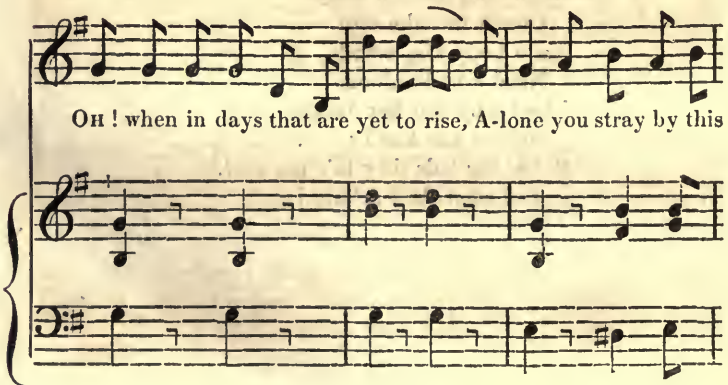
Oh! when in Days that are yet to rise.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS M. LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

8vo

[AIR—*The Legacy.*



moonlit sea, And gaze as now on the star-ry skies, Will

not a fond thought re-vert to me? Wilt thou not wish, al-

tho' no lon-ger Fond in-ter-est in thy heart I claim, That

other friends and ties far stronger, May hap-pi-ly light my

steps to fame.

Oh ! yes I know though far I sover,
 Without the hope that was once my own,
 Thy heart cannot resign for ever
 The thoughts of bright days too fleetly flown,
 And thou wilt wish where'er I wander,
 That Heaven's kind care my path may keep,
 And shed a tear of pity—fonder
 Than happier days e'er saw thee weep.

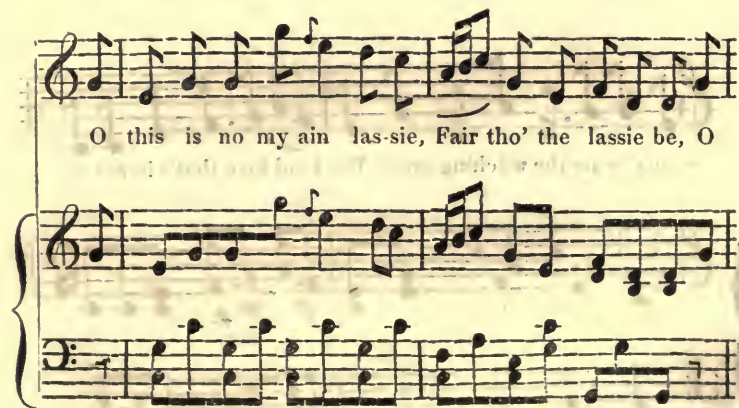
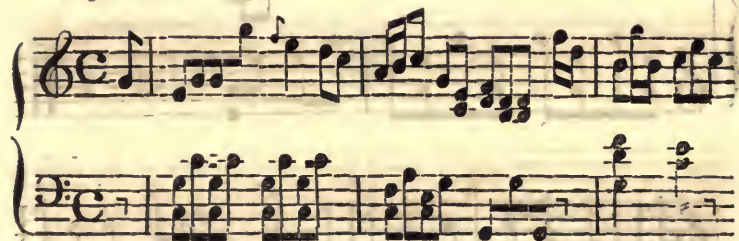
And when my weary exile's o'er,
 And time shall bring the wanderer home,
 To tread again the native shore,
 From which and thee 'twas death to roam,
 Although forgot by all who may linger,
 As kindred or friends, to my cold view,
 Love, early love, with unerring finger,
 I feel will point me out to you.

O this is no my ain Lassie.

A FAVORITE SCOTCH SONG.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY ROBERT BURNS

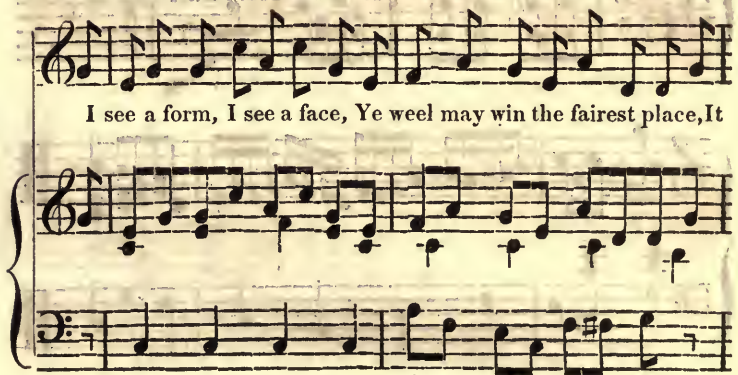
Allegretto.





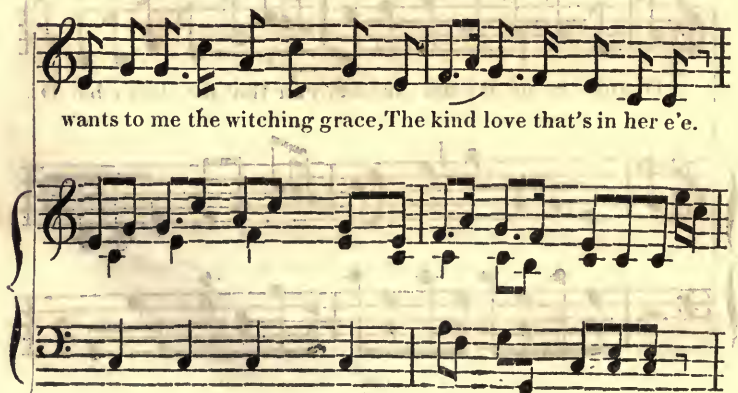
weel ken I my ain las-sie, Kind love is in her e'e.

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The piano accompaniment also uses a treble clef for the right hand and a bass clef for the left hand. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.



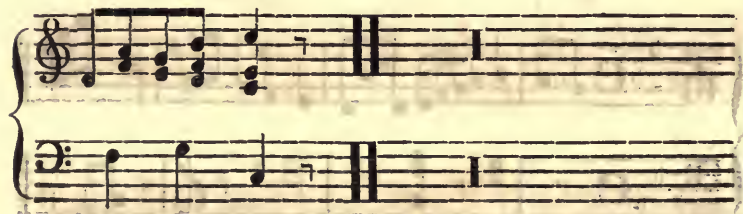
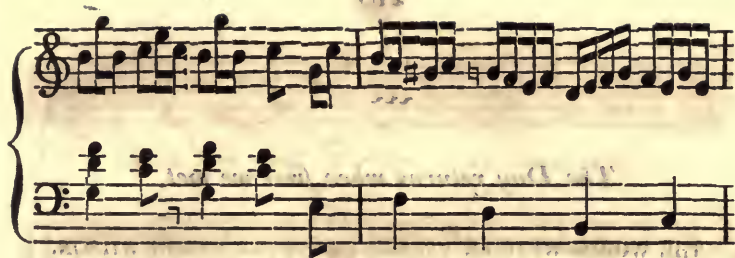
I see a form, I see a face, Ye weel may win the fairest place, It

The second system continues the musical score with a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.



wants to me the witching grace, The kind love that's in her e'e.

The third system concludes the musical score with a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is on a single staff, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.



O this is no my ain lassie,
 Fair though the lassie be,
 Weel ken I my ain lassie,
 Kind love is in her e'e.
 She's bonny, blooming, straight, and tall,
 And lang has had my heart in thrall,
 And aye it charms my very saul,
 The kind love that's in her e'e.

O this is no, &c.
 A thief sae pawky is my Jean,
 To steal a blink by a' unseen,
 But gleg as light are lover's e'en,
 When kind love is in the e'e.

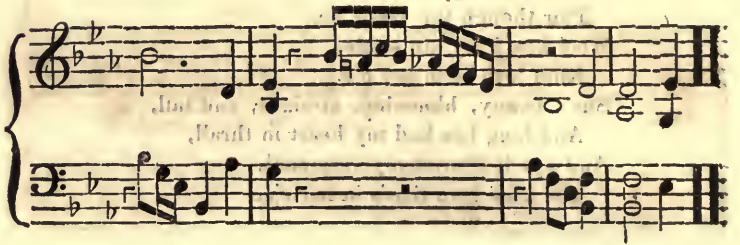
O this is no, &c.
 It may escape the courtly sparks,
 It may escape the learned clerks,
 But weel the watching lover marks
 The kind love that's in her e'e.



The Day returns when first we met.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

[Subject from VIOTTI.]



seems but now a love - ly dream, for It

seems but now, but now a love - - ly

dream. The sun which cheer'd me then has

set; Nor left be-hind one sooth-ing beam, one

sooth - - ing beam, Nor left be-hind one soothing

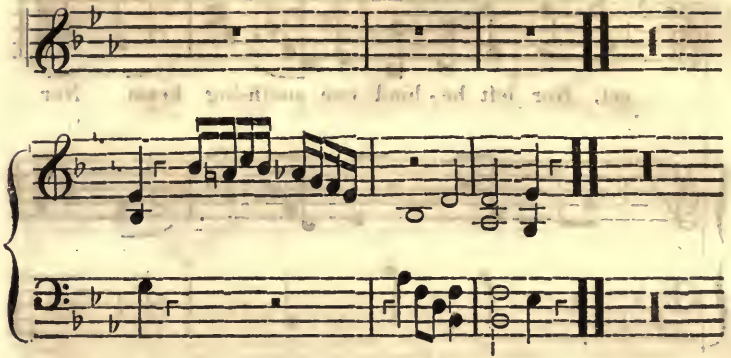
beam, The sun which cheer'd me then - - - has

set, Nor left be - hind one sooth-ing beam, Nor

left - - - be - hind - - - one

sooth - ing beam.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The bass line consists of a series of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The score is written in a simple, clear style, with a large bracket on the left side of the staves.



The day returns,—in gayest pride
 Glad Nature hails young Summer's reign;
 And I must try in smiles to hide
 The grief that rends my heart in twain.

The day returns, but still I mourn,
 The hopes that bloom for me no more;
 The peace that from my breast is torn,
 The joys of youth so quickly o'er!

The day returns,—to me in vain,
 It cannot give this bosom rest;
 But only brings redoubled pain,
 To know, I can no more be blest!



Love in thine Eyes.

A FAVORITE CANZONET FOR TWO VOICES.

Allegro.

W. JACKSON.

Love in thine eyes for e - ver plays,

The first system of the musical score is for two voices. It features a treble and a bass staff, both in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/8 time. The melody for the first voice is written in the treble staff, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note B4, eighth notes A4 and G4, and finally a quarter note F#4. The second voice part is written in the bass staff, starting with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4, then a quarter note B3, eighth notes A3 and G3, and finally a quarter note F#3. The lyrics 'Love in thine eyes for e - ver plays,' are written below the first staff.

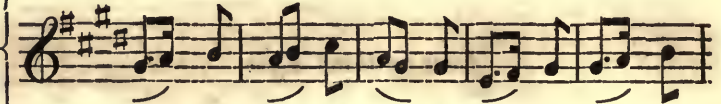
He makes thy

He in thy snow - y bo - som strays, He makes thy

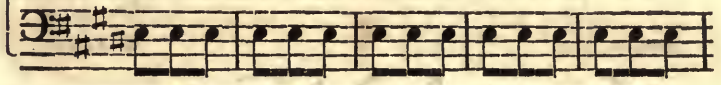
The second system of the musical score continues the melody for two voices. The first voice part in the treble staff continues with a quarter note E4, eighth notes D4 and C4, then a quarter note B3, eighth notes A3 and G3, and finally a quarter note F#3. The second voice part in the bass staff continues with a quarter note E3, eighth notes D3 and C3, then a quarter note B2, eighth notes A2 and G2, and finally a quarter note F#2. The lyrics 'He makes thy' are written below the first staff, and 'He in thy snow - y bo - som strays, He makes thy' are written below the second staff.



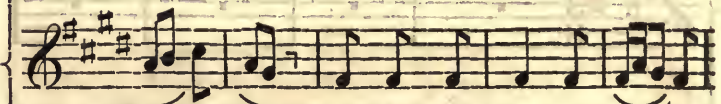
ro - sy lips his care, And walks the ma - zes



ro - sy lips his care, And walks the ma - zes



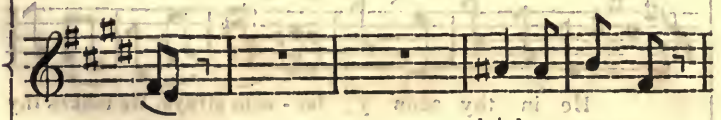
of thy hair, Love dwells in ev - ry out-ward



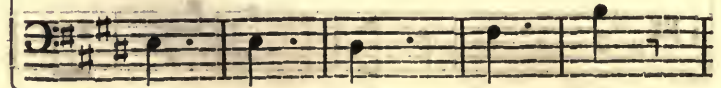
of thy hair, Love dwells in ev - ry out-ward



part, But ah! he ne-ver ah! he ne-ver,



part. ah! he ne-ver



ah! - - - he ne-ver touch'd thy heart, he

ne - ver, ne-ver, touch'd thy heart. How diff' -

ne - ver, ne-ver, touch'd thy heart. How

- - rent is my fate from

diff' - - rent is my fate from

thine! No out-ward marks of love are mine;

thine!

No out-ward marks of love are

No outward marks of love - - - of love are

mine; My brow is cloud-ed by des-

mine; My brow is cloud - - - ed by des-

pair and grief, Love's bit - ter

pair and grief - - - Love's bit - - - ter

foe is there, Love's bit-ter foe is there; But

foe is there, Love's bit-ter foe is there; But

deep with - in my glow - ing soul He reigns, and

deep with - in my glow - ing soul He reigns, and

rules with - out con-troul, He rules, he

rules with - out con-troul, He rules, he

reigns with - out con - troul, he rules he

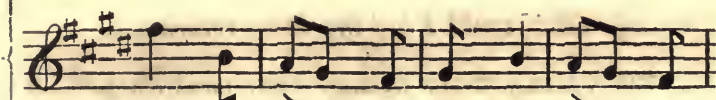
reigns with - out con - troul, he

reigns with - out con-troul, he rules, he

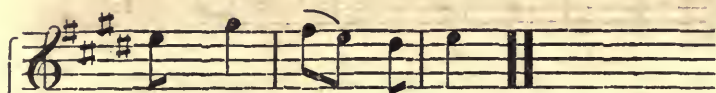
rules, he reigns with - out con - troul, he



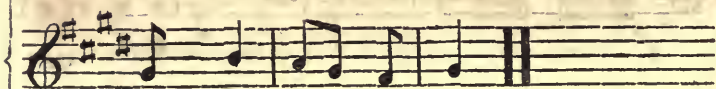
reigns with - out con - troul, with - out con-



reigns with - out con - troul, with - out con-



troul, with - out con-troul.



troul, with - out con - troul.



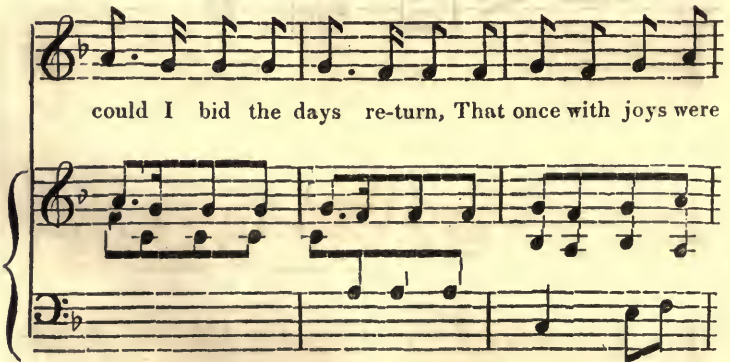
No. XVI.

Oh! could I bid the Days return.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS MARY LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[AIR—When first I met thee.



glowing, Ere first from Sor-row's e - bon urn, The

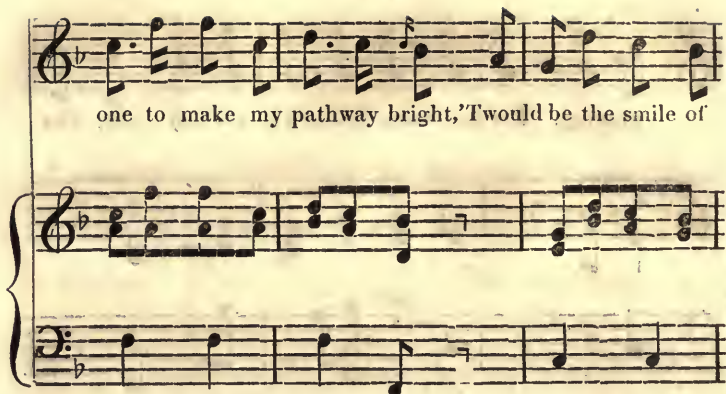
The first system of music consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F#4. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5, followed by a half note B4, a half note A4, and a half note G4. The left hand has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note C4, followed by a half note B3, a half note A3, and a half note G3.

bit-ter stream was flow - ing, And choose from all the

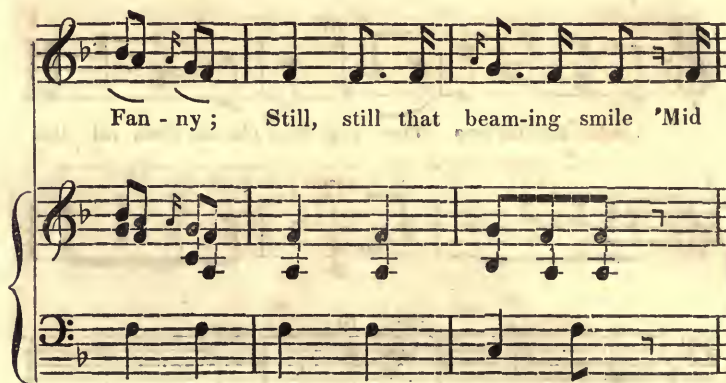
The second system of music continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a half note F#4, followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a half note F#3. The piano accompaniment continues with the right hand having a half note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4, followed by a half note E4, a half note D4, and a half note C4. The left hand has a half note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F#3, followed by a half note E3, a half note D3, and a half note C3.

va-ried light of plea-sures pure and ma - ny, But

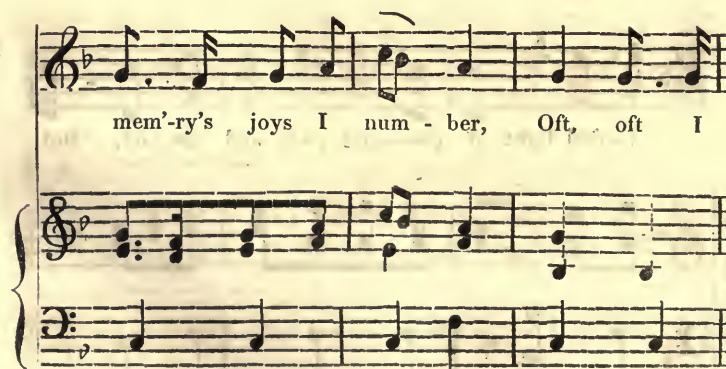
The third system of music continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a half note F#3, followed by a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, and a half note F#2. The piano accompaniment continues with the right hand having a half note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4, followed by a half note E4, a half note D4, and a half note C4. The left hand has a half note B3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F#3, followed by a half note E3, a half note D3, and a half note C3.



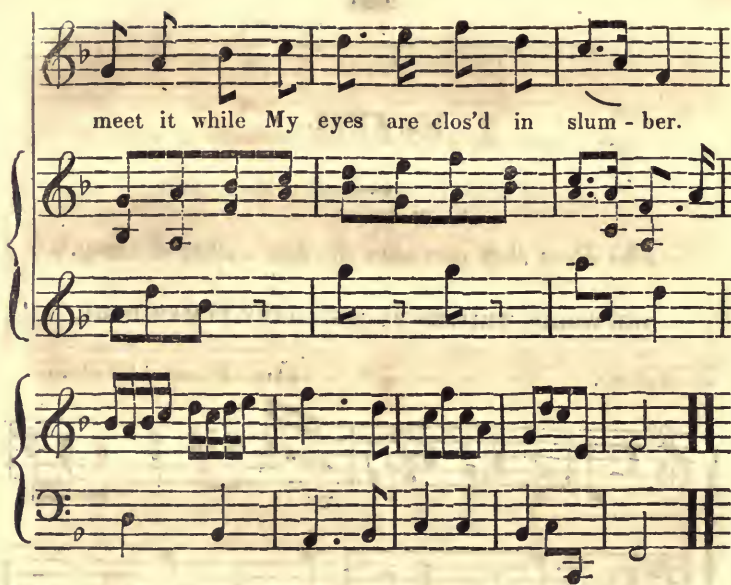
one to make my pathway bright, 'T would be the smile of



Fan - ny ; Still, still that beam-ing smile 'Mid



mem'-ry's joys I num - ber, Oft, oft I



'Tis ever thus, in vain, we view
 The hope we nourish'd blossom,
 When bright in bloom; and bath'd in dew,
 It fades upon the bosom.
 Oh, Fanny! thy fond smiles of bliss,
 Thy tears of tender sweetness,
 Beam'd all too bright for me to guess,
 That such would be their fleetness.
 At morn those smiles were mine,
 In light and love unclouded;
 At eve that form divine,
 In death was darkly shrouded.

But, like the sun, in that pure clime,
 -Where night is daylight mellow'd,
 Beneath the holy touch of time,
 Thy loss has long been hallow'd;
 And now beyond the bliss most bright,
 If earth for me has any,
 I prize the pure and calm delight
 Of thinking of my Fanny.

My vesper star! my love!
 My soul to thee was given;
 Oh! plead for it above,
 And summon it to Heaven

No. XXVII.

The Rose that you gave me has wither'd away.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS MARY LEMAN REDE.

Moderato.

[AIR—Farewell ! but whenever.

THE rose that you gave me has wither'd a-way, Yet how

sweet-ly it breathes in the midst of de - cay, Tho' its

The first system of music consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line is written in a single treble clef. The piano accompaniment is written in grand staff notation, with a treble clef for the right hand and a bass clef for the left hand. The lyrics are positioned below the vocal line.

blush-es are gone, it is dear-er to me, Than the

The second system of music continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are positioned below the vocal line.

brightest that blow on their own na-tive tree. I

The third system of music concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are positioned below the vocal line.

treasure its frag-ments, Tho' some-times a sigh Will

The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The vocal line begins with a treble clef and contains several measures of music, including a final measure with a fermata. The piano accompaniment uses a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, providing harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

scat-ter their sweets as they faint - ly breathe by, For they

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line and piano accompaniment maintain the same key signature and musical style as the first system. The piano part features a steady accompaniment of chords and moving lines in both hands.

whis-per that all that is dear and di-vine, Like their

The third system concludes the musical piece. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue in the same key signature. The piano part provides a consistent harmonic foundation for the vocal melody.



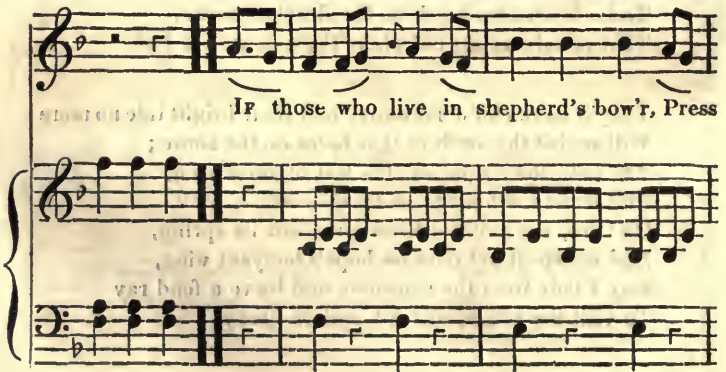
That life, like a rainbow, first gives to our view
 Existence, imbued with each soft tinted hue ;
 But they fade one by one, till the last glow has sank,
 And our hearts become cold, and existence a blank.
 Oh ! long before that may I sink to repose,
 Nor linger to see the last beam o'er me close,
 To be left a lorn mark on the desolate scene,
 That merely points out where the waters *have been*.

They'll have ebb'd far away, and their bright tide no more
 Will revisit the verdure that fades on the shore ;
 The pale flowers perish, the last of their kind,
 And leave not a wreck of their beauty behind.
 Oh ! no, ere existence has quite lost its spring,
 And my spirit yet rises on hope's bouyant wing,
 May I fade from the sunshine, and leave a fond ray
 To visit the grave, where I sink to decay.

If those who live in Shepherd's Bow'r.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY THOMSON.

Allegretto.



not the rich and state - ly bed ; The new mown hay and

breathing flow'r, A soft - er couch beneath them spread. If

those who sit at shepherd's board, Soothe not their taste by

wan-ton art, They take what na - tures gifts af - ford, And

take it with a cheer-ful heart.

If those who drain the shepherd's bowl,
 No high and sparkling wines can boast;
 With wholesome cups they cheer the soul,
 And crown them with the village toast.
 If those who join in shepherd's sport,
 Gay dancing on the dasied ground,
 Have not the splendor of a court,
 Yet love adorns the merry round.

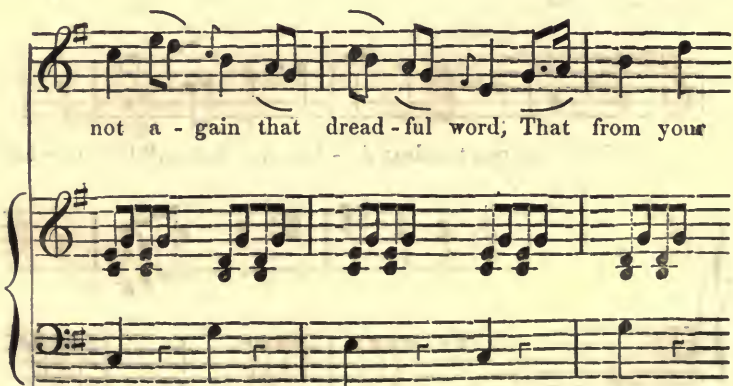
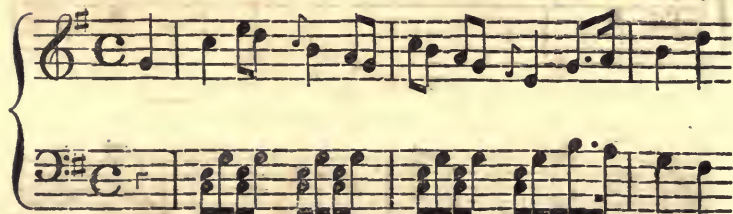
No. XVIII.

Breathe not again that dreadful Sound.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS MARY LEMAN REDE.

Aff. tuoso.

[Air—When's'er I see those smiling eyes.



lip so late - ly fell, Which then my ear with

nor - ror heard, It woke like dy - ing pas - sion's

knell! Chase not the dear de - lu - sive dream, Which now has

lull'd my heart so long, Let not thy harp for-sake the

theme, In which it breath'd the soul of song.

Still smile, my love, as when the dream
 Of passion woke that sunny ray,
 Which melted like the western beam,
 When daylight fades in dew away ;
 Let my adoring eyes perceive
 The smiles you gave, when love was young ;
 Still let thy playful fancy weave
 The tale on which, entranc'd, I've hung.

Tell me you love, and let me see
 The truth in thy dissolving glance ;
 Turn, turn, that languid eye to me,
 And let its light my soul entrance ;
 But if that bliss you now refuse,
 And love no more can wake those charms,
 Oh ! take me then, and let me lose
 Existence in thy faithless arms.

The balmy Odours of the Morn.

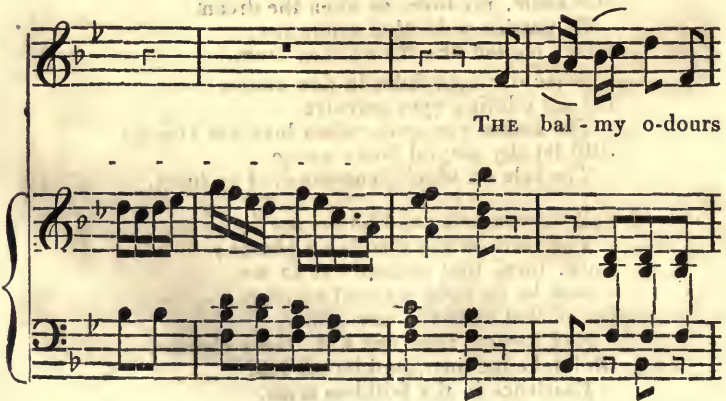
THE BRIDESMAID'S SONG AND CHORUS FROM WEBER'S OPERA OF
DER FRIESCHUTZ.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS MARY LEMAN REDE.

Andantino.



8ves.



of the morn al - rea - dy breathe a - long the grove, And

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line is in G major (one flat) and 4/4 time. It begins with a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, a dotted quarter note B, and a half note C. The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a half note G, a quarter note A, a dotted quarter note B, and a half note C. The bass staff has a half note G, a quarter note A, a dotted quarter note B, and a half note C.

on the hill the ro - sy dawn Looks radiant as the

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note D, a quarter note E, a dotted quarter note F, and a half note G. The piano accompaniment continues with a half note D, a quarter note E, a dotted quarter note F, and a half note G.

blush of love. — Balm - y morn and beam — - y

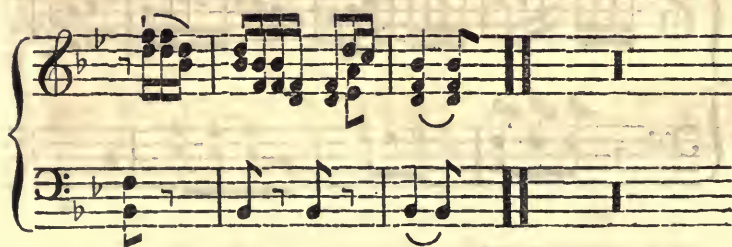
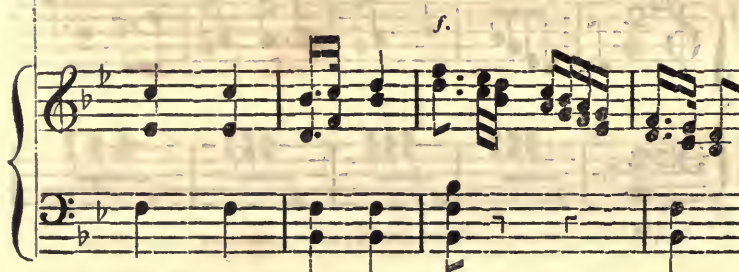
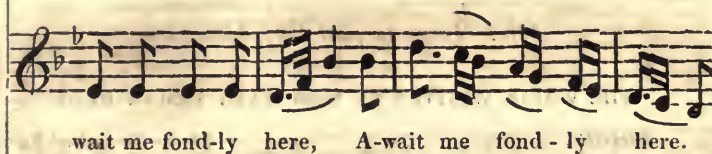
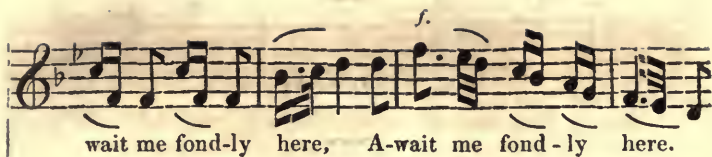
The third system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note A, a quarter note B, a dotted quarter note C, and a half note D. The piano accompaniment continues with a half note A, a quarter note B, a dotted quarter note C, and a half note D.

skies, Say, why art thou dear? Say, why art thou

Chos.

dear. 'Tis that love in El - - la's eyes A-

'Tis that love in El - - la's eyes, A-



Ah ! see she rises to my view,

Like new-born light from clouds she springs ;

Did love e'er lie in eyes more blue ?

Her form but wants an angel's wings,

Sister seraphs well might steal

To view her from on high,

And deem she hid them, to conceal

She'd wander'd from the sky.

No. XEX.

Oh! Love is just like Gaming.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS MARY LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[AIR—*To Ladies' Eyes.*

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, using a bass clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is in the upper register, using a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piano part features a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The melody is a simple, catchy tune. The score is written on two staves, with the piano part on the bottom and the melody on the top. The music is in 2/4 time and has a key signature of one sharp (F#).

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The accompaniment is written in a simple, folk-like style. The score is for a single system.

OH! love is just like gam-ing, The world the pack, the

world the pack, The human mind in - flam-ing, With tort'ring

The first system of music consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line is written in a single treble clef and contains the lyrics "world the pack, The human mind in - flam-ing, With tort'ring". The piano accompaniment is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and provides harmonic support for the vocal melody.

rack, with tort'ring rack, Some hearts, like dice too tru-ly, On

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line and piano accompaniment follow the same pattern as the first system, with the vocal line carrying the lyrics "rack, with tort'ring rack, Some hearts, like dice too tru-ly, On".

uo-thing fix, on no-thing fix, While hands are tak-en

The third system concludes the musical piece. The vocal line and piano accompaniment finish with the lyrics "uo-thing fix, on no-thing fix, While hands are tak-en".

cool-y, And won by tricks, and won by tricks, Oh! love is

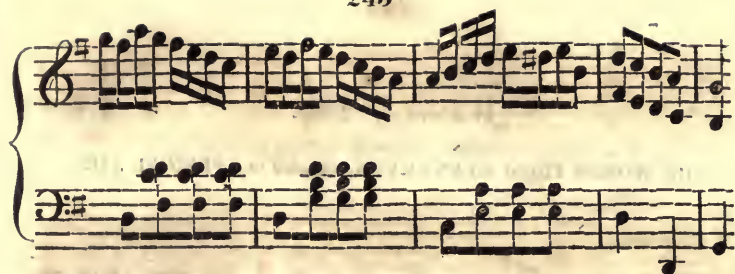
The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The vocal line begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line with quarter and eighth notes in the left hand.

just like gaming, The world the pack, the world the pack, The

The second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system. The vocal line has a similar melodic structure with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the same rhythmic patterns.

human mind in-flaming, With tort'ring rack, with tort'ring rack

The third system of the musical score. It concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line ends with a quarter note. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.



The men, oh ! who will doubt it,
 Are oft the *knaves*, are oft the *knaves* ;
 But when we set about it,
 We make them slaves, we make them slaves ;
 But some are so unruly,
 They will be *kings*, they will be *kings*,
 And *king of clubs* too truly,
 And such like things, and such like things.

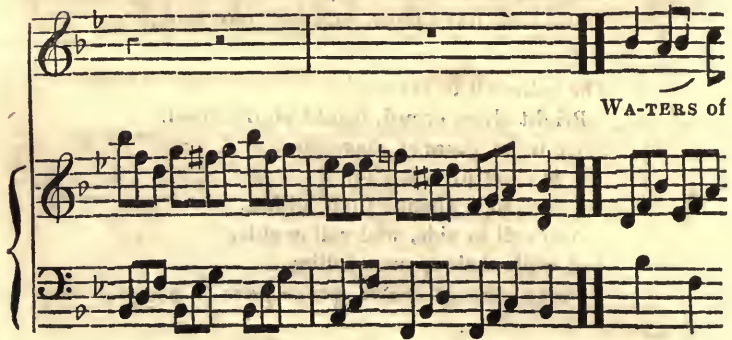
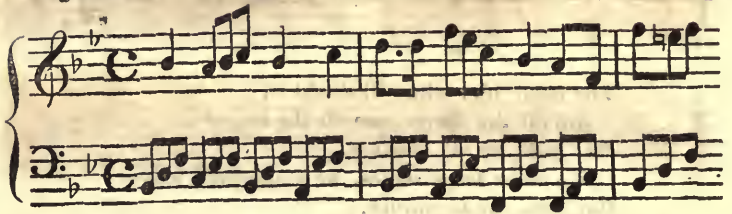
The ladies all to Hymen's
 Bright altars crowd, bright altars crowd,
 Some to be *queen of diamonds*,
 It is allow'd, it is allow'd ;
 But such soon change their billing,
 And call in aids, and call in aids,
 And while their spouses killing,
 Prove *queen of spades*, prove *queen of spades*.

But those who prize the winning
 Of real bliss, of real bliss,
 Despise such sordid sinning,
 As much amiss, as much amiss,
 And seek those honors solely,
 That love imparts, that love imparts
 Ambitious to be wholly
 The *queen of hearts*, the *queen of hearts*.

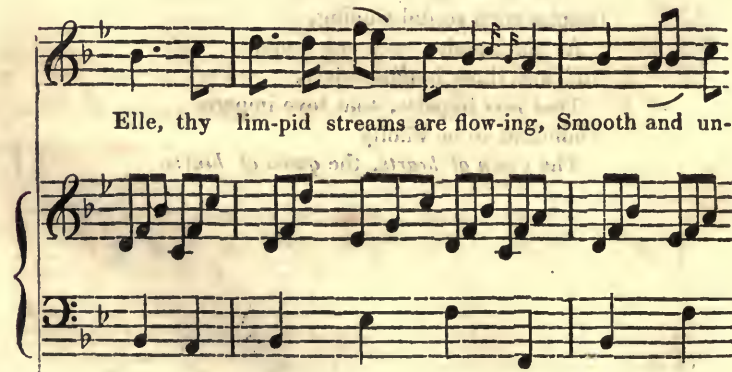
Waters of Elle.

THE WORDS FROM GLENARVON, adapted to a FRENCH AIR.

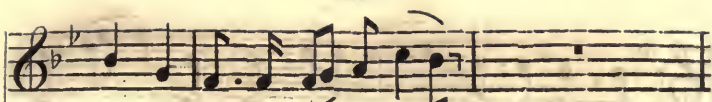
Affetuoso.



WA-TERS of

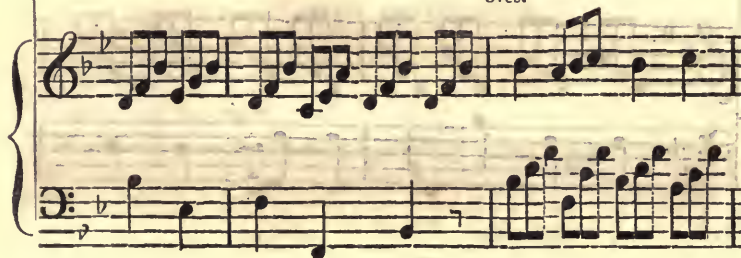


Elle, thy lim-pid streams are flow-ing, Smooth and un-

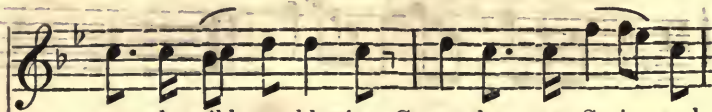


trou-bled o'er the flow'ry vale.

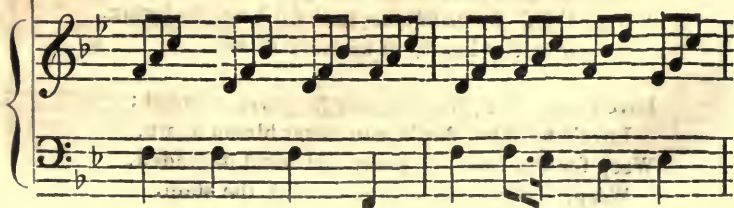
8ves.



On thy green banks once



more the wild rose blowing, Greet the young Spring, and



scent the passing gale, Greets the young Spring, and

scent the pass-ing gale.

Here 'twas at eve, near yonder tree reposing
 One, still too dear, first breath'd his vows to thee ;
 "Wear this," he cried, his guileful love disclosing,
 "Near to thy heart, in memory of me."

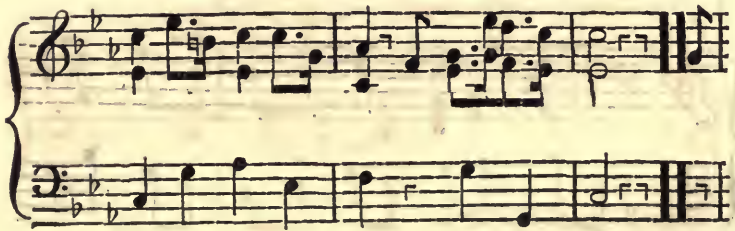
Love's cherish'd gift, the rose he gave, is faded ;
 Love's blighted flow'r, can never bloom again.
 Weep for thy fault, in heart and mind degraded,
 Weep, if thy tears can wash away the stain.

O what ye wha that lo'es me.

A FAVORITE SCOTCH SONG.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY ROBERT BURNS.

Andante con Espressione.



The third system of musical notation, which includes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef, starting with the lyrics "wat ye wha that lo'es me, And has my heart a". The piano accompaniment continues on the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature.

keep-ing, O' sweet is she that lo'es me, As

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and ends with a half note E5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand.

dews of Sum-mer weep-ing, In tears the rose-buds

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with quarter notes D5, E5, F5, and G5, followed by a half note A5. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern.

steep-ing, O. that's the las-sie o' my heart, My

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with quarter notes G5, F5, E5, and D5, followed by a half note C5. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern.

las - sie e - ver dear - er, O that's the queen of

wo - man kind, And ne'er a one to peer her.

If thou shalt meet a lassie
 In grace and beauty charming,
 That e'en thy chosen lassie,
 Ere while thy breast sae warming,
 Had ne'er sic powers alarming,
 O that's the lassie o' my heart,
 My lassie ever dearer ;
 O that's the queen of woman kind
 And ne'er a ane to peer her.

If thou hadst heard her talking,
 And thy attention's plighted,
 That ilka body talking,
 But her, by thee is slighted,
 And thou art all delighted,
 O that's the lassie o' my heart,
 My lassie ever dearer ;
 O that's the queen o' woman kind,
 And ne'er a ane to peer her.

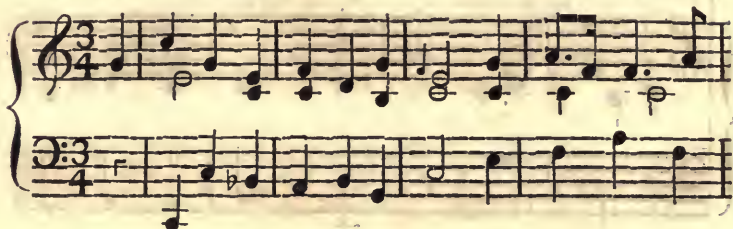
If thou hast met this fair one,
 When frae her thou hast parted,
 If every other fair one,
 But her, thou hast deserted,
 And thou art broken hearted :
 O that's the lassie o' my heart,
 My lassie ever dearer ;
 O that's the queen of woman kind,
 And ne'er a ane to peer her.

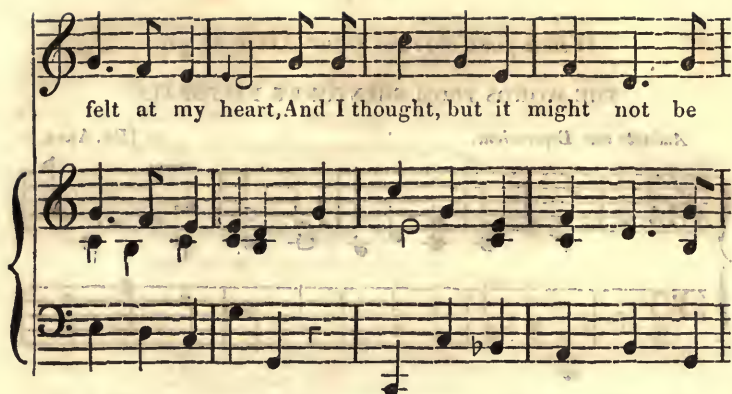
When forc'd from dear Hebe to go.

THE WORDS FROM SHENTONE'S PASTORALS.

Andante con Espressione.

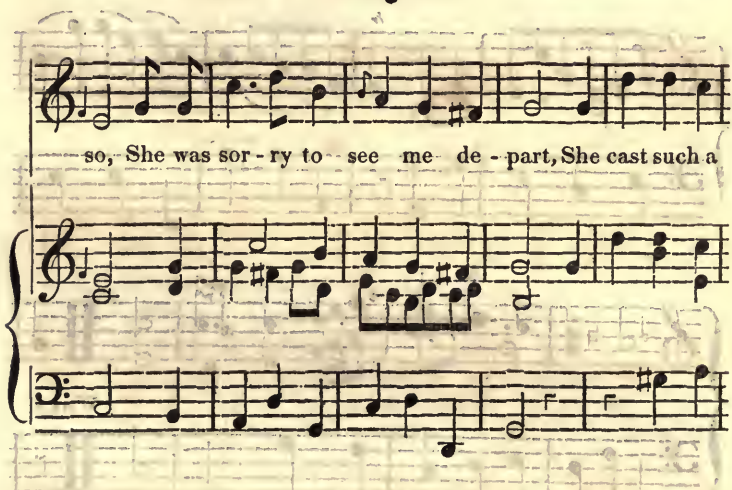
[DR. ARNE.]





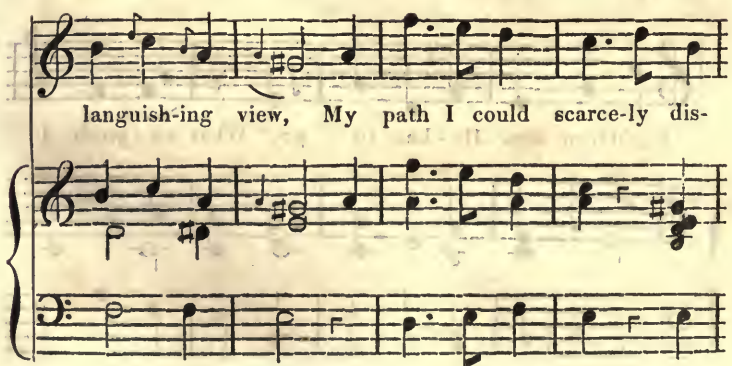
felt at my heart, And I thought, but it might not be

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment starts with a grand staff. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.



so, She was sor-ry to see me de-part, She cast such a

The second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.



languish-ing view, My path I could scarce-ly dis-

The third system of the musical score. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the second system. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

cern, So sweet - ly she bade me a - dieu, I

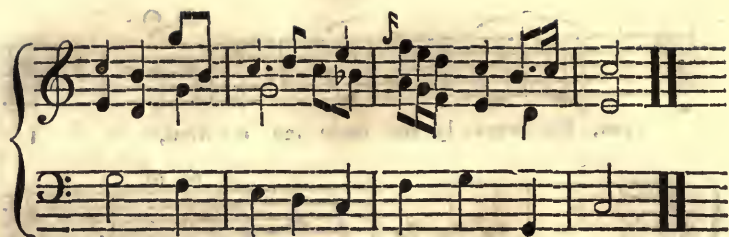
The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note B4, and finally a half note G4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a right hand with chords and a left hand with a steady eighth-note bass line. The lyrics "cern, So sweet - ly she bade me a - dieu, I" are written below the vocal line.

thought that she bade me re - turn, I thought that she

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note B4, and finally a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic support. The lyrics "thought that she bade me re - turn, I thought that she" are written below the vocal line.

bade me re - turn.

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note B4, and finally a half note G4. The piano accompaniment concludes with a final chord. The lyrics "bade me re - turn." are written below the vocal line.



I thought she might like to retire
 To the grove I had labour'd to rear ;
 For whatever I heard her admire,
 I hasten'd and planted it there.
 Her voice such a pleasure conveys,
 So much I her accents adore,
 Let her speak, and whatever she says,
 I'm sure still to love her the more.

And now, ere I haste to the plain,
 Come, shepherds, and talk of her ways ;
 I could lay down my life for the swain,
 That would sing me a song in her praise.
 While he sings, may the maids of the town
 Come flocking, and listen awhile ;
 Nor on him let Hebe once frown ;
 But I cannot allow her to smile.

To see, when my charmer goes by,
 Some Hermit peep out of his cell ;
 How he thinks of his youth with a sigh,
 How fondly he wishes her well.
 On him she may smile if she please,
 'Twill warm the cold bosom of age ;
 But cease, gentle Hebe, oh ! cease,
 Such softness will ruin the sage.

I've stole from no flow'rets that grow
 To paint the dear charms I approve ;
 For what can a blossom bestow,
 So sweet, so delightful as love.
 I sing in a rustical way,
 A shepherd, and one of the throng ;
 Yet Hebe approves of my lay ;—
 Go, Poets, and envy my song.

Jock o' Hazeldean.

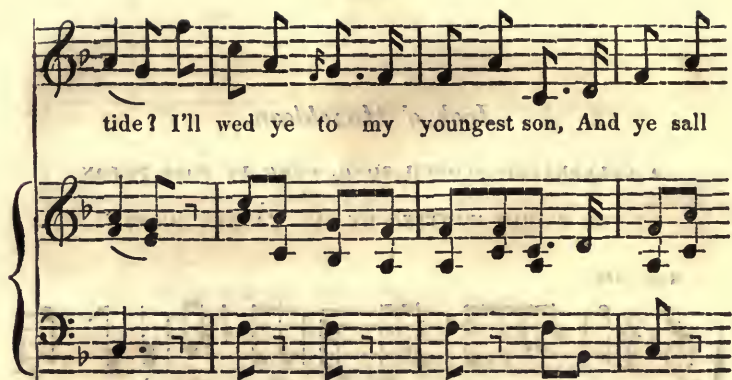
A CELEBRATED SCOTCH SONG, SUNG BY MISS PATON.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

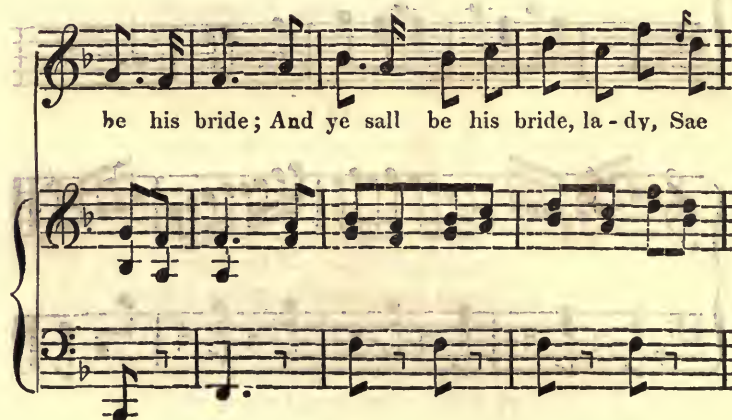
Allegretto.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is in the Treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the Bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The third measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The fourth measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The score is written in a simple, hand-drawn style.

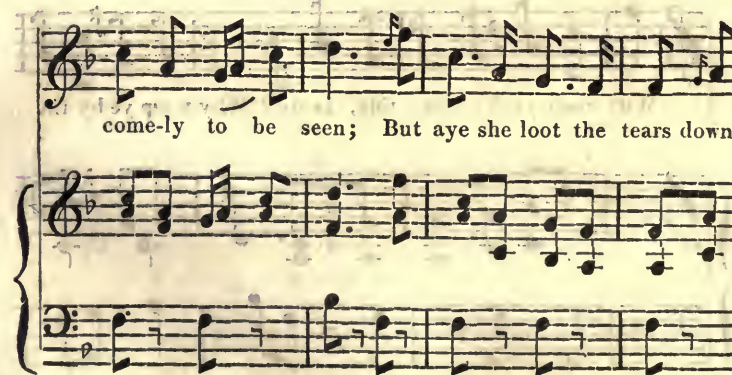
WHY weep ye by the tide, la-dy? Why weep ye by the



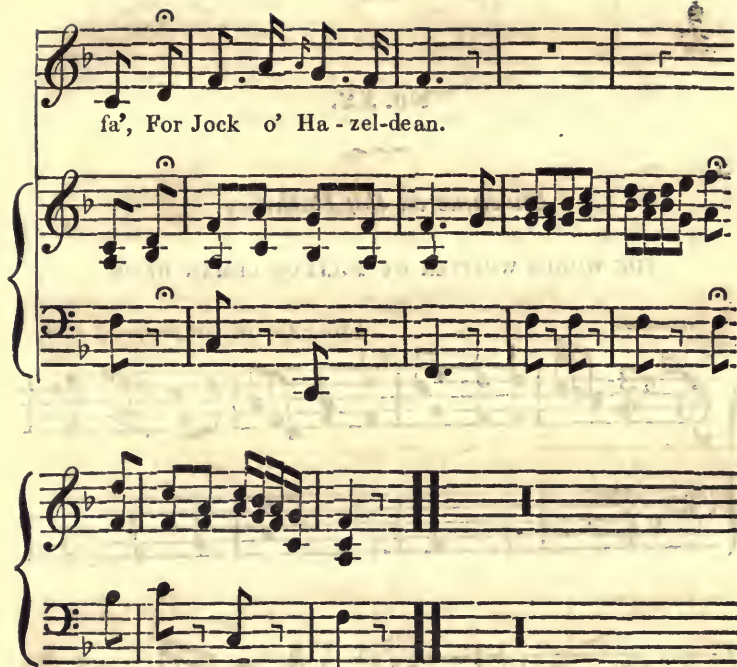
tide? I'll wed ye to my youngest son, And ye sall



be his bride; And ye sall be his bride, la - dy, Sae



come-ly to be seen; But aye she loot the tears down



Now let this wilful grief be done,
 And dry that cheek so pale,
 Young Frank is chief of Errington,
 And lord of Langley dale.
 His step is first in peaceful ha',
 His sword in battle keen;
 But aye she loot, &c.

“ O' chain o' gold ye shall not lack,
 Nor braid to bind your hair,
 Nor mettied hound, nor managed hawk,
 Nor palfry fresh and fair;
 And you, the foremost of them a',
 Shall ride our forest queen.”
 But aye she loot, &c.

The kirk was deck'd at morning tide,
 The taper glimmer'd fair,
 The priest and bridegroom wait the bride,
 And dame and knight are there.
 They sought her both by bower and ha'
 The lady was not seen:
 She's o'er the border, and awa'
 Wi' Jock o' Hazeldean.

No. xx.

Sunshine on thy Pathway.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Andante

[AIR—Tho' the last glimpse of Erin.

Musical score for the song "Sunshine on thy pathway, My". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is on two staves, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef, both with a key signature of one sharp. The music is in 2/4 time. The lyrics "SUNSHINE on thy pathway, My" are written below the voice staff. The score includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

bon-eyed Jane, Wher - e - ver you wan-der O'er

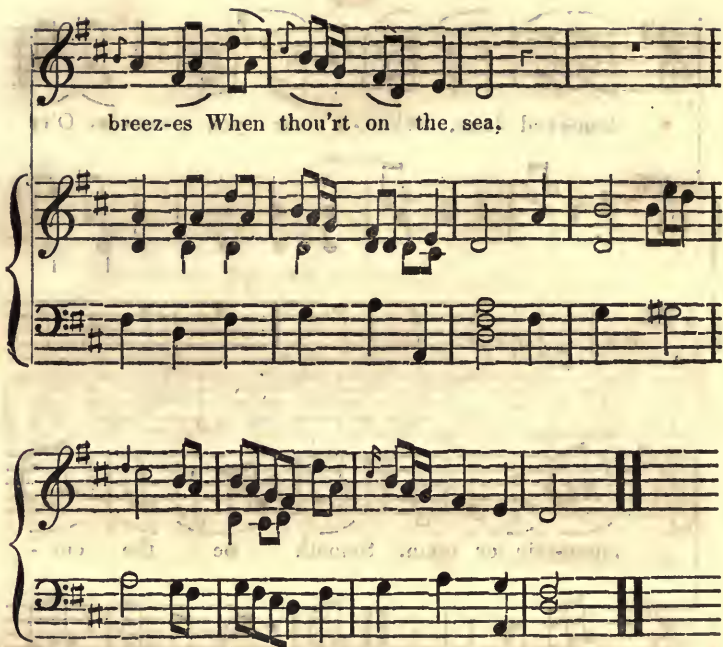
The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The vocal line is written in a single treble clef and features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The piano accompaniment is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands.

moun-tain or main. Smooth be the cur -

The second system continues the musical piece. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a double bar line in the middle, indicating a phrase boundary. The piano accompaniment also features a double bar line at the same point. The musical notation continues with various note values and rests.

rent that wafts thee from me, And soft blow the

The third system is the final one on the page. It contains a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line concludes with a final note and a fermata-like feel. The piano accompaniment also ends with a final chord. The overall structure is a three-part setting of a poem.



Lightly, dear maiden,
 Thy bosom may prize
 The vows of my breathing,
 The glance of mine eyes.
 Lightly thy heart may
 Bound gaily and free,
 Whilst mine must, uneasy,
 Ache sadly for thee.

Yet blessings upon thee,
 My light-footed fair,
 Tho' for me or my fate
 You confess not a care.
 The star that in yonder
 Bright heaven I see,
 Is as lov'd of my soul
 Tho' it beam not for me.

No. XXI.

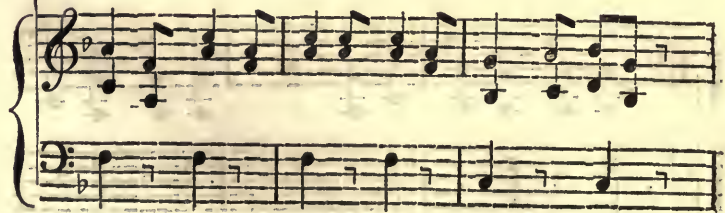
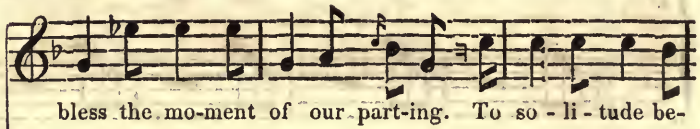
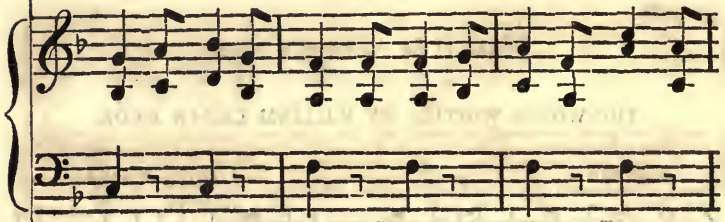
Hush'd be Sorrow's Sigh.

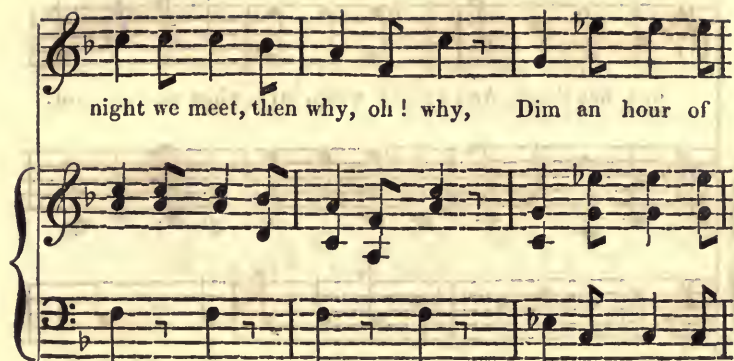
THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[AIR—Norah Creina.]

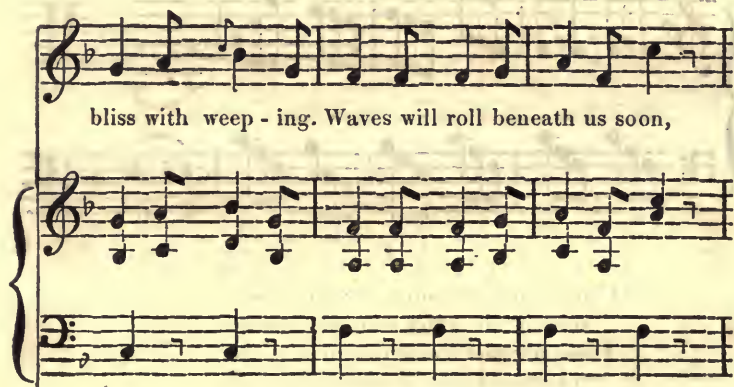






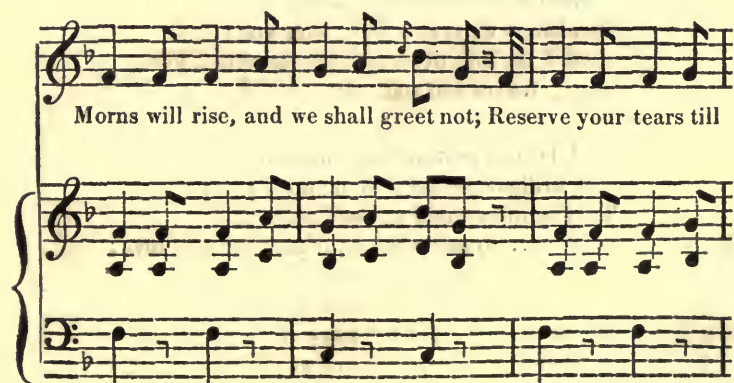
night we meet, then why, oh ! why, Dim an hour of

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment is written in grand staff notation, with the right hand in a treble clef and the left hand in a bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are positioned below the vocal line.



bliss with weep - ing. Waves will roll beneath us soon,

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line and piano accompaniment maintain the same notation and key signature as the first system. The lyrics are positioned below the vocal line.



Morns will rise, and we shall greet not; Reserve your tears till

The third system of the musical score concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line and piano accompaniment maintain the same notation and key signature as the previous systems. The lyrics are positioned below the vocal line.



Come, take the cup ; our only tears
 Must be the ruby tears of pleasure ;
 These few last moments are as years,
 We cannot lose in woe the treasure.
 Now let every thought of bliss,
 Here in rich communion meet, love ;
 Perchance we take a last, long kiss ;
 Oh ! let that dear, last kiss be sweet, love.
 Waves will roll, &c.

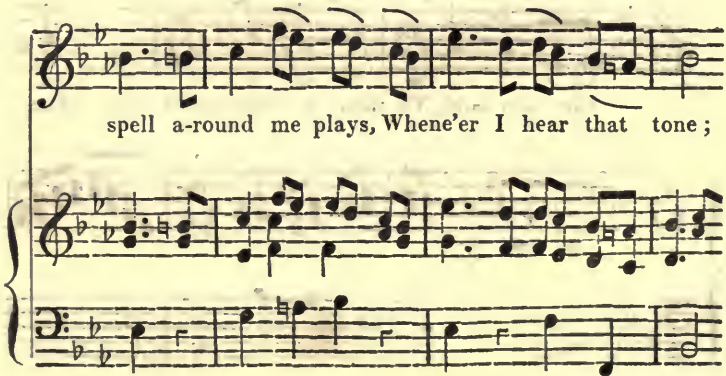
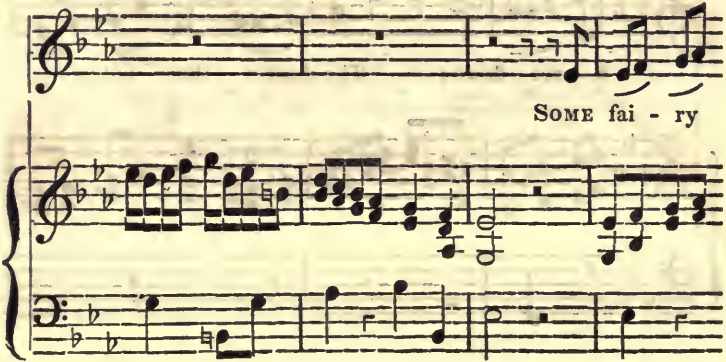
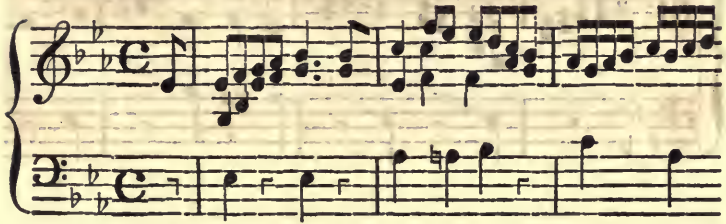
Oh ! let our parting hour be such
 A brilliant moment of delight, love,
 That rapture could not add a touch
 Of joy, to make the hour more bright, love ;
 That when afar, we dream again
 On pleasure fled, or bliss departed,
 One gem shall light the page of pain,
 Remembrance of the eve we parted.
 Waves shall roll, &c.

Some Fairy Spell around me plays.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

Andante Espressivo.

[Scotch Melody.]



To me it speaks of o-ther days, And joys for

e - ver flown; The hearts that felt it

— then are cold, To them, its charms are o'er; The

lips which breath'd that strain of old, Shall ne'er re-

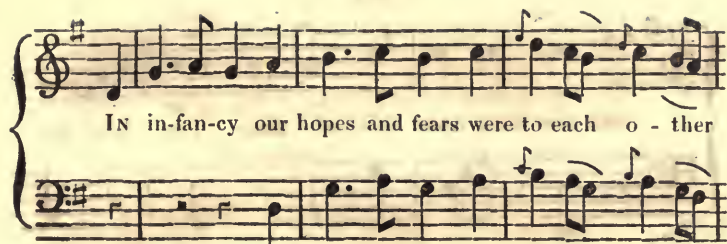
peat it more.

How sweetly at this silent hour,
 It floats upon the wind ;
 Now melody has double power,
 To soothe the pensive mind ;
 And while I hear that well-known strain,
 By minstrel fingers play'd,
 I live o'er happier hours again,
 And present sorrows fade.

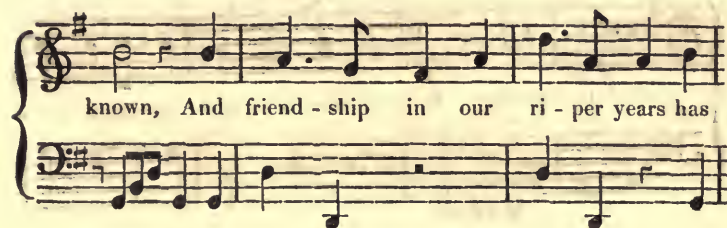
Then, oh ! repeat that soothing lay.
 'Tis like some magic charm
 That's plac'd by Hope in life's bleak way,
 To keep the bosom warm ;
 And as the wand'rer of the night
 Hails morning's welcome beam,
 So memory meets the lovely light,
 That cheer'd life's early dream.

*In Infancy our Hopes and Fears.**Andante.*

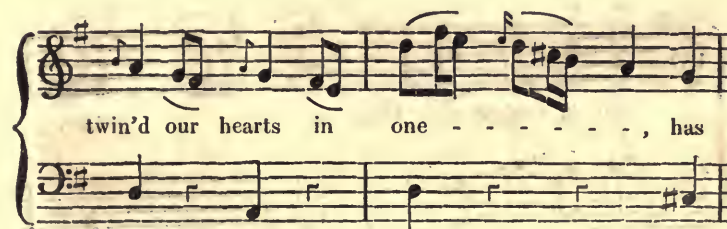
A musical score for a piano piece titled "In Infancy our Hopes and Fears." The tempo is marked "Andante." The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



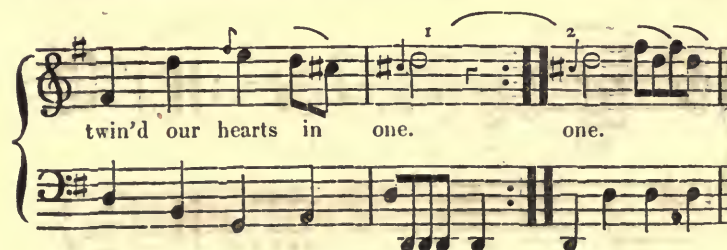
IN in-fan-cy our hopes and fears were to each o - ther



known, And friend - ship in our ri - per years has



twin'd our hearts in one - - - - , has



twin'd our hearts in one. one.



Oh !

clear him then from this of - fence, Thy love thy

du - ty prove; Re-store him with that innocence which

first in - spir'd my love - - - - which

first - - in - spir'd my love. love.

first - - in - spir'd my love. love.

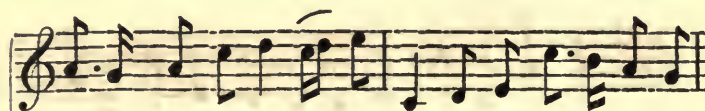
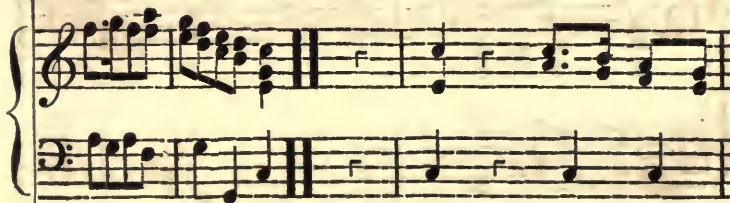
O my Love's like the red red Rose.

A CELEBRATED SCOTCH SONG, SUNG BY MR. SINCLAIR

Andantino.



O MY love's like the red red rose that's



newly sprung in June, O my love's like the me-lo-die, that's



sweetly play'd in tune. As fair art thou, my bonny lass, So

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line is in treble clef, starting with a G4 quarter note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. It includes a double bar line and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves: the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There is also a double bar line and a repeat sign in the piano part.

deep in love am I, And I will love thee still my dear, till

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a G4 half note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. It includes a double bar line and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with similar patterns in both hands, including a double bar line and a repeat sign.

a' the seas gang dry, Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear, till

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a G4 half note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. It includes a double bar line and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with similar patterns in both hands, including a double bar line and a repeat sign.

a the seas gang dry, O I will love thee still, my dear, till

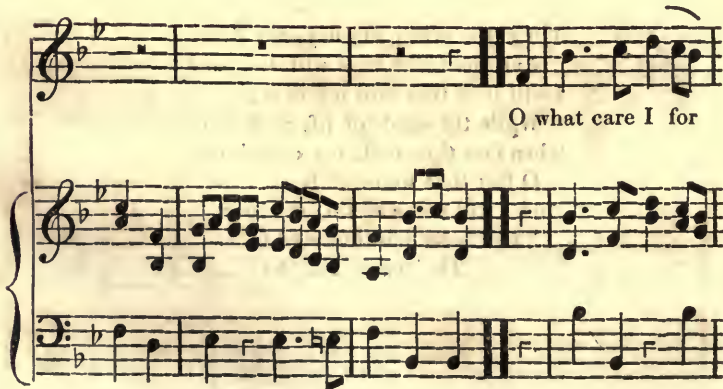
a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
 And the rocks melt with the sun,
 I will love thee still my dear,
 While the sands of life shall run.
 Then fare thee well, my only love,
 O fare thee well awhile,
 And I will come again, my love,
 Tho' 'twere ten thousand mile.
 Tho' 'twere ten, &c.

O what a charming Fellow.

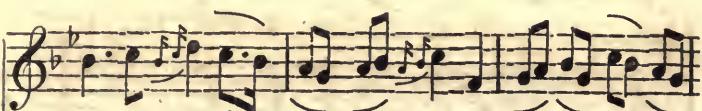
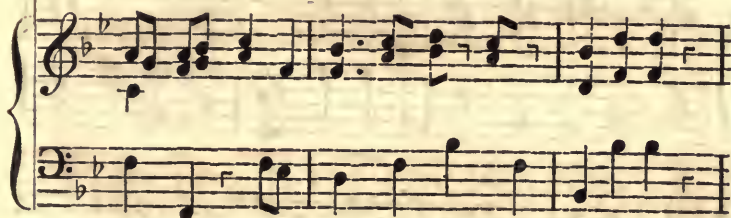
SUNG BY MRS. HUMBY, IN THE AGREEABLE SURPRIZE.

Moderato.

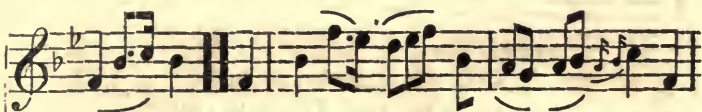
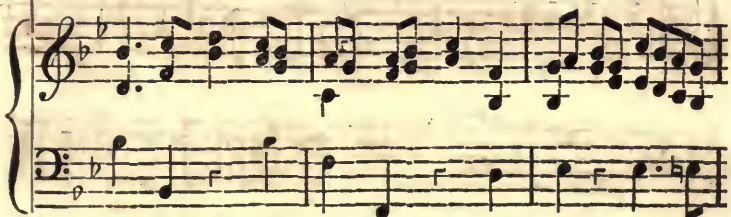




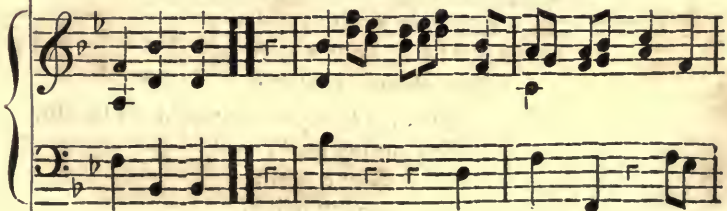
mam or dad, Why let them scold and bel - low, For



while I live, I'll love my lad, He's such a charming



fel - low. The last fair day, on yon-der green, The



youth he danc'd so well, O! So spruce a lad was

ne-ver seen, As my sweet charming fel - low.

The fair was over, night was come,
 The lad was somewhat mellow;
 Says he, "My dear, I'll see you home;"
 I thank'd the charming fellow.
 We trudg'd along, the moon shone bright,
 Says he, "My sweetest Nello,
 I'll kiss you here, by this good light."
 O! what a charming fellow.

"You rogue," says I, "you've stopp'd my breath;
 Ye bells ring out my knell, O!"
 Again I'd die so sweet a death,
 With such a charming fellow.

The last four lines are to be sung to the second part of the tune.

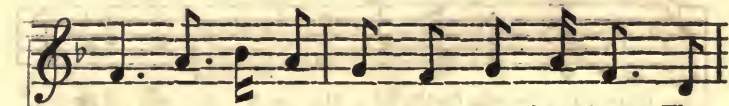
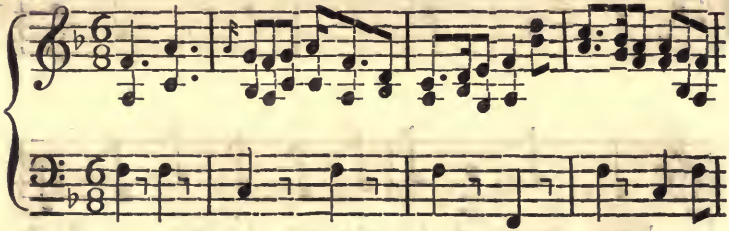
No. XXII.

Smile on, for thy young Day is dawning.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[AIR—Sing, sing.]



SMILE on, for thy young day is dawn-ing, The



world beams for thee in its bright-est of hours;

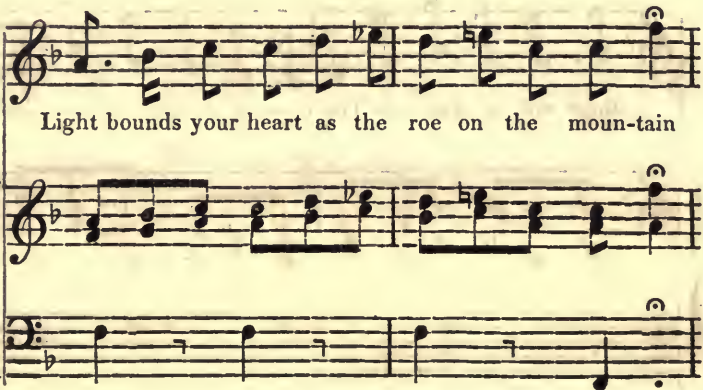
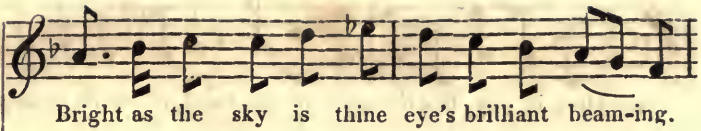
The first system of music consists of a vocal line on a single treble staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves (treble and bass). The vocal line begins with a half note, followed by eighth notes, and ends with a quarter note. The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.

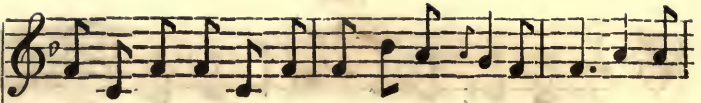
Warm gleams are be - fit - ting the morn - ing, When

The second system continues the melody. The vocal line has a half note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains a similar pattern of chords and single notes.

rap - ture bursts forth, like the sun up - on flow-ers.

The third system concludes the piece. The vocal line ends with a half note. The piano accompaniment provides a final harmonic support.

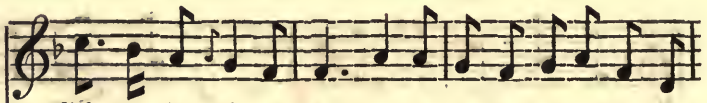




Sparkling in joy, like the spray of the fountain. Smile on, soon



time will a - wak - en Thy bo-som from peace to o'er-



whelm it in sadness; Thou'lt rise a-lone and for-saken, 'To





Young dreams, like the bright lotos* growing,
 Arise from the stream, when the sun kisses ocean,
 Bud in his beams, whilst the waters are glowing,
 All warm with his smiles in their tremulous motion.
 As the cold eve draws in darkness around it,
 The flow'rs of the earth from the sunbeam must sever,
 The lotos awakes from the bright spell that bound it,
 And vanishes 'neath the dark waters for ever.
 Smile on, for thy young day is dawning,
 Bask while you may in joy's roseate light;
 Too soon you'll relinquish your morning,
 And sink in the cares of the world's gloomy night.

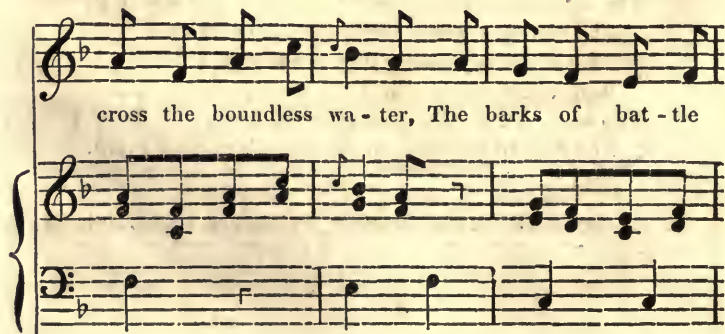
* An Egyptian flower, that rises above the stream at sunrise, and sinks at sunset.

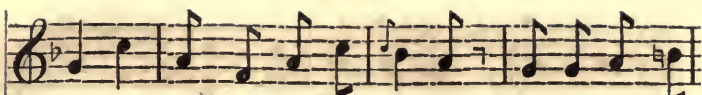
Our Thoughts are still at Home.

FROM WINTER'S OPERA OF THE ORACLE, ARRANGED AS
A DUETT.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

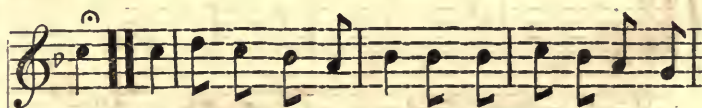
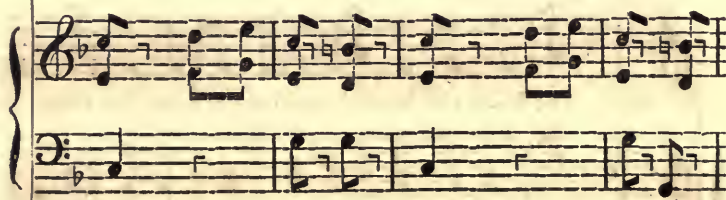




ride, They sweep to war and slaughter O'er the deep blue



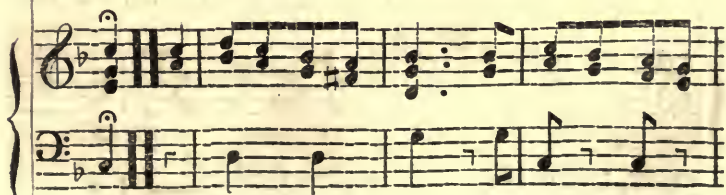
tide, Yet leave one sigh for home, Yet leave one sigh for



home. 'Mid foreign splendor glow-ing, When far the wand'rer



'Mid foreign splendor glowing, When far the wand'rer



flies, When far the wand'rer flies, When far the wand'rer

flies, When far the wand'rer flies, When far the wand'rer

flies, The heart with bliss o'erflowing, A trembling tear will

flies, The heart with bliss o'erflowing, A trembling tear will

rise, A trembling tear will rise, For

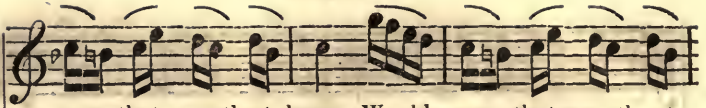
rise, A trembling tear will rise, For

its more humble home, For its more hum-ble home. The

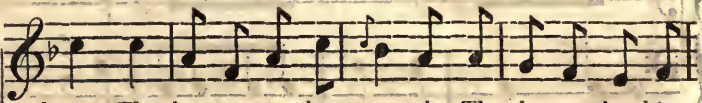
its more humble home, For its more humble home.

vic-tor, when the voi-ces of myriads shout his name, A-

far tho' he re - joi - ces in the full tide of fame, Would



rear that wreath at home, Would rear that wreath at



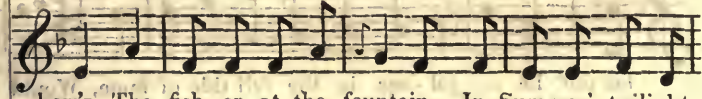
home. The hunter on the mountain, The lo-ver in his



The hunter on the mountain, The lo-ver in his



bow'r, The fish-er at the fountain, In Summer's twilight



bow'r, The fish-er at the fountain, In Summer's twilight



hour, Dreams of his na - tive home, dreams of his na - tive

hour, Dreams of his na - tive home, dreams of his na - tive

This system contains the first two lines of the musical score. The first line is a vocal melody in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, with lyrics 'hour, Dreams of his na - tive home, dreams of his na - tive'. The second line is a piano accompaniment in the same key and time, with lyrics 'hour, Dreams of his na - tive home, dreams of his na - tive'. The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line.

home. When beauty's brightest blushes are greeting heart and

This system contains the third and fourth lines of the musical score. The third line is a vocal melody in G major, with lyrics 'home. When beauty's brightest blushes are greeting heart and'. The fourth line is a piano accompaniment in the same key and time, with lyrics 'home. When beauty's brightest blushes are greeting heart and'. The piano part continues with a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line.

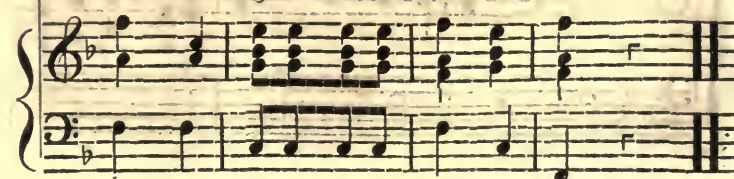
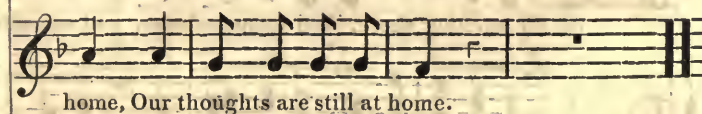
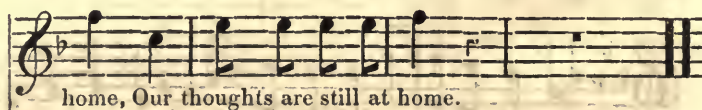
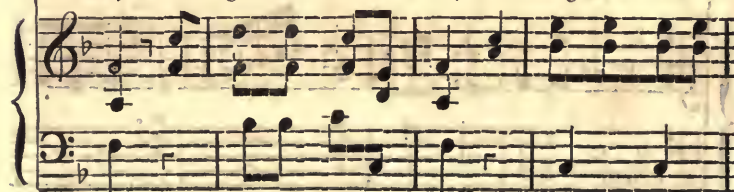
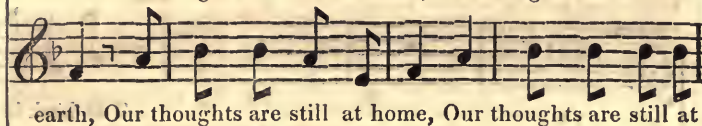
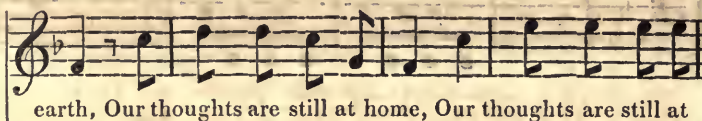
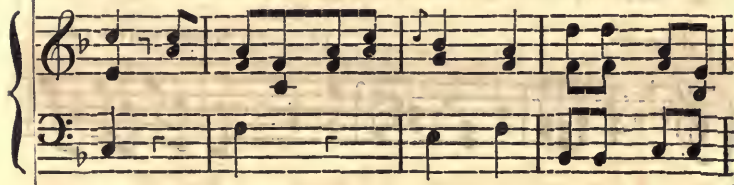
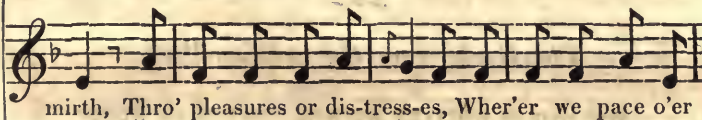
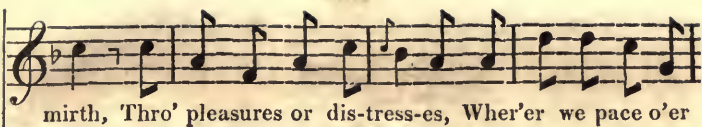
eye. Re-membrance warmly gushes, And prompts one ten-der

This system contains the fifth and sixth lines of the musical score. The fifth line is a vocal melody in G major, with lyrics 'eye. Re-membrance warmly gushes, And prompts one ten-der'. The sixth line is a piano accompaniment in the same key and time, with lyrics 'eye. Re-membrance warmly gushes, And prompts one ten-der'. The piano part continues with a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line.

sigh, For dearer smiles at home, For dear-er smiles at

home. Thro' ev'-ry bliss that blesses, In all our hours of
Thro' ev'-ry bliss that blesses, In all our hours of

mirth, In all our hours of mirth, In all our hours of
mirth, In all our hours of mirth, In all our hours of



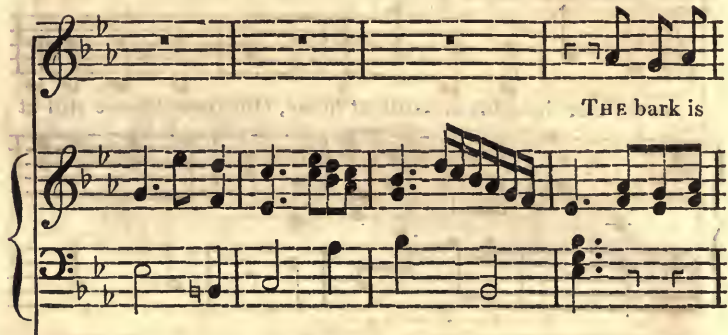
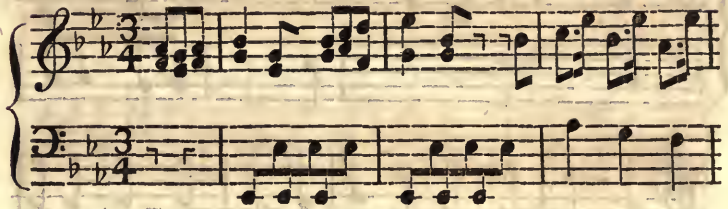
No. XXXIII.

The Bark is on the swelling Wave.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[AIR—*St. Senanus and the Lady.*



rage, And on the deck the lov-ers stand, To-ge-ther

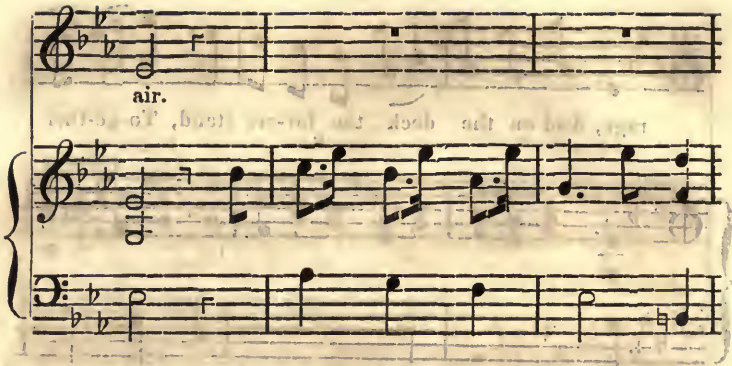
The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and finally a quarter note E5. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a right hand with eighth-note chords and a left hand with a simple bass line.

hand in hand, Her sun - ny locks, his ra - ven

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note D5, followed by quarter notes C5, B4, and A4, then a half note G4, and finally a quarter note F4. The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic support.

hair, Are float - ing in the stor - my

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line begins with a half note E4, followed by quarter notes D4, C4, and B3, then a half note A3, and finally a quarter note G3. The piano accompaniment concludes the phrase with sustained chords.



In Italy's bright land of flowers,
 They spent their young and ardent hours.
 An instant! and their tomb will be
 Beneath the dark, blue sea.
 But the worst horrors death can bring,
 Will only make them closer cling.

'Tis past! the weltring waves now clasp
 That fated vessel in their grasp.
 'Mid human misery's piercing cry,
 Their lips gave one fond sigh;
 And form in form entwin'd, they sleep
 In the blue bosom of the deep.

The Woodman.

A FAVORITE SONG, COMPOSED BY MR. LINLEY.

Moderato.

STAY, tra-vel - ler, tar - ry here to-night ;

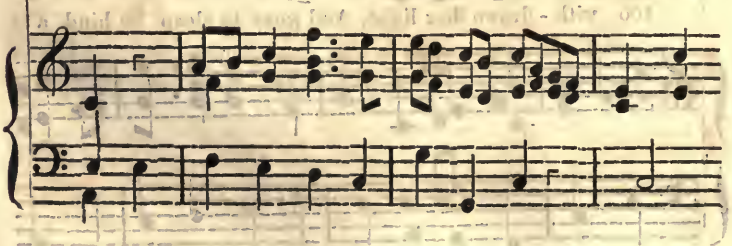
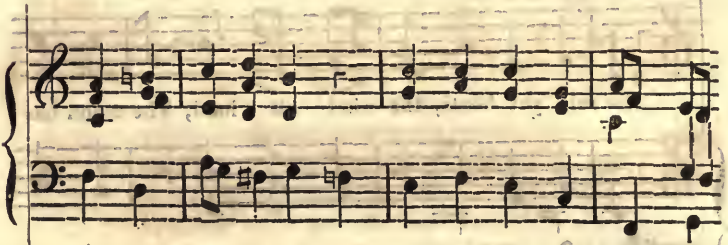
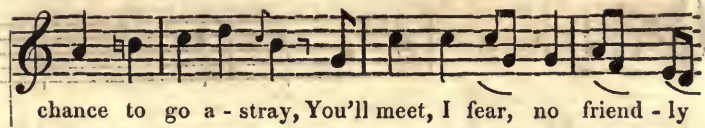
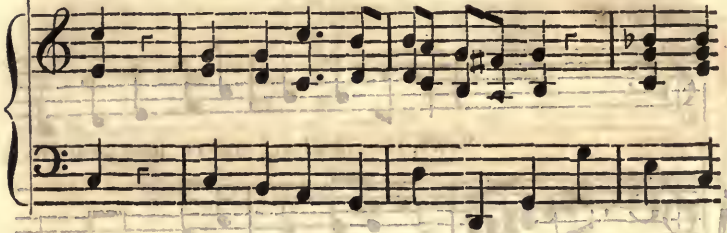
The first system of musical notation for 'The Woodman'. It features a vocal melody on a single treble staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves (treble and bass). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The vocal line begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

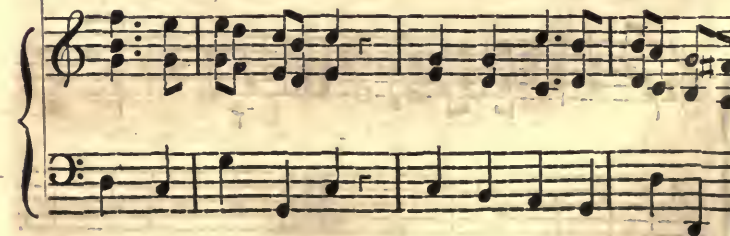
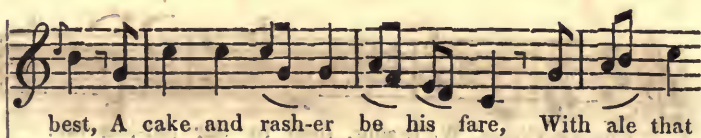
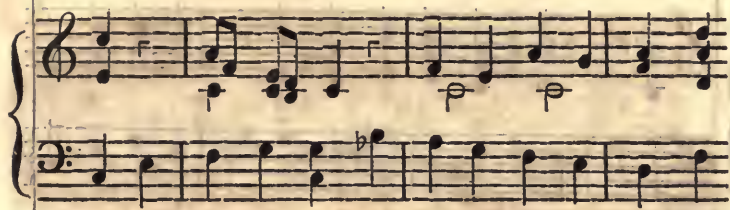
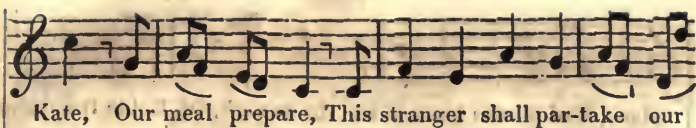
The rain yet beats, the wind is loud, The moon has

The second system of musical notation. The vocal melody continues with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line.

too with - drawn her light, And gone to sleep be-hind a

The third system of musical notation, concluding the visible portion of the song. The vocal melody ends with a half note. The piano accompaniment continues with a final chord and a sustained bass note.



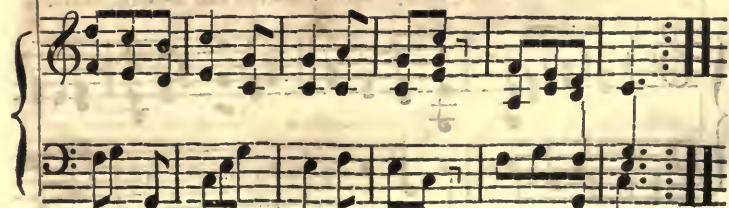
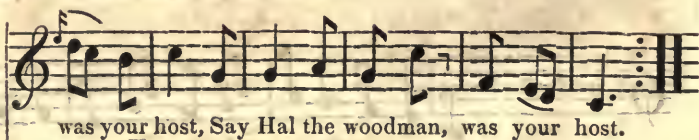
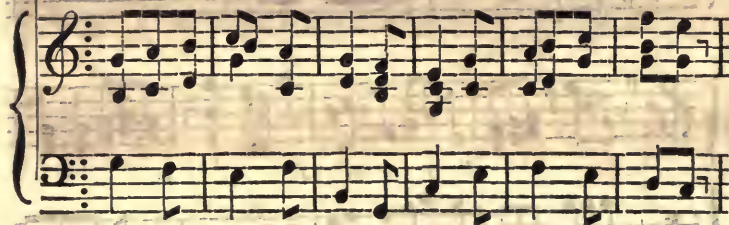
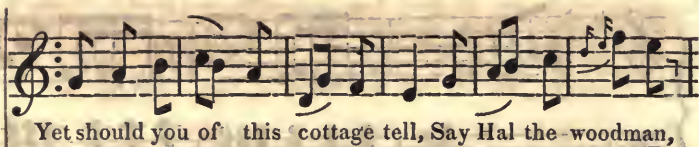
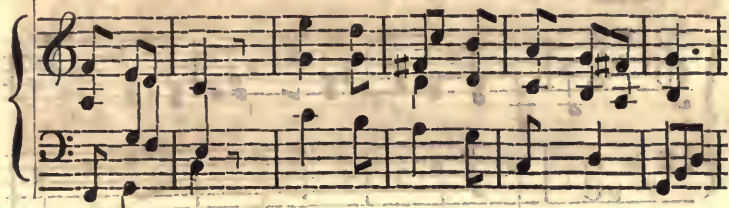
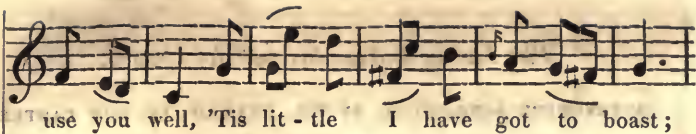


place, And till the hour of rest draws nigh, Of Robin Hood and

Che-vy Chase, We'll sing, then to our pal-lets hie.

Vivace.

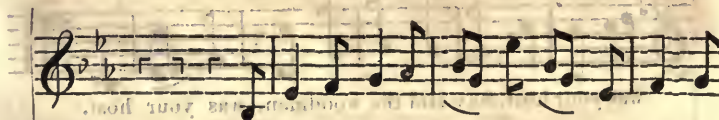
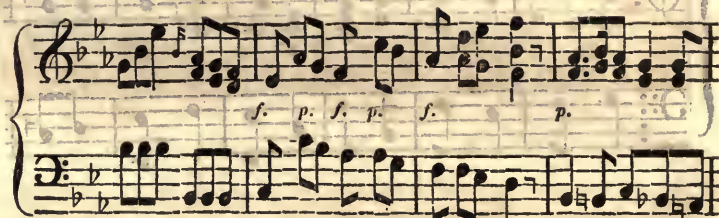
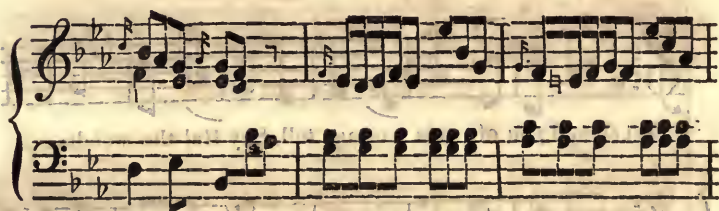
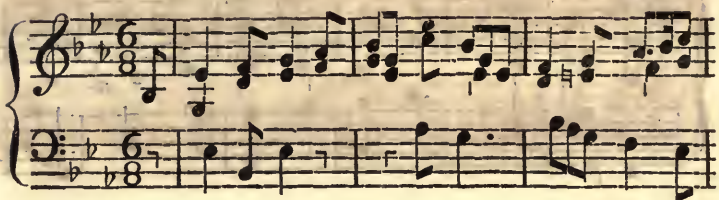
Had I the means I'd



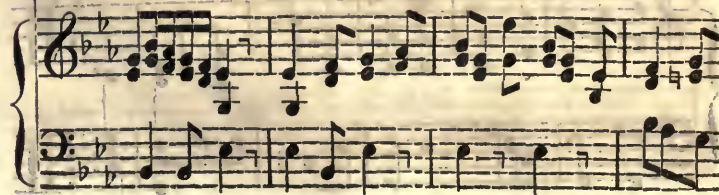
The hardy Sailor braves the Ocean.

A FAVORITE SONG, SUNG BY MR. BRAHAM, IN THE CASTLE
OF ANDALUSIA.

Grazioso.



THE har-dy sailor braves the o-cean fearless



of the roar-ing wind; Yet his heart with soft e-

mo-tion, throbs to leave his love be-hind, throbs,

throbs, throbs, throbs, Yet his heart with soft e-

mo - tion throbs to leave his love be - hind - - to

leave his love be - hind - - - - - to

leave to leave his love be - hind.

f. p. f. p. f. p. *Fine*

To dread of foreign foes a stranger, Tho' the youth may

dauntless roam, A - larm-ing fears paint ev'-ry dan - ger

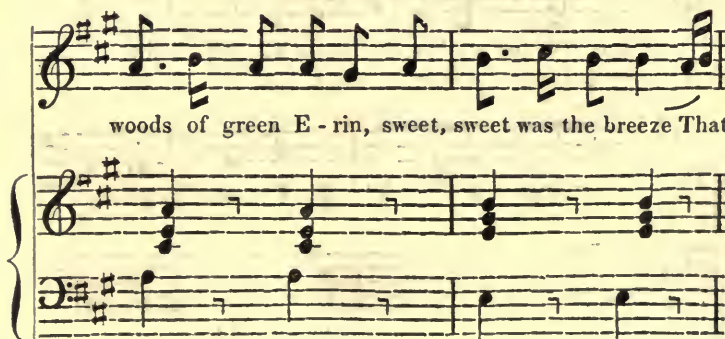
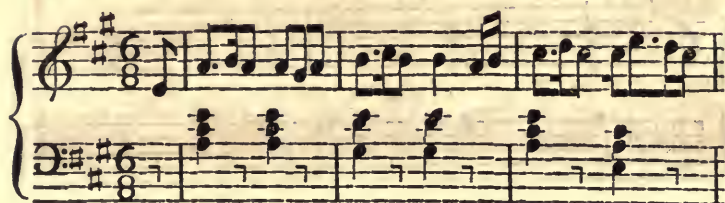
in a ri - val left at home, A-larm - ing fears paint

ev'-ry dan-ger in a ri - val left be - hind

The *Da Capo.*

The Exile's Return.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY MISS A. M. PORTER.

Espressivo.

rus-tled long since thro' your wide-spreading trees, And

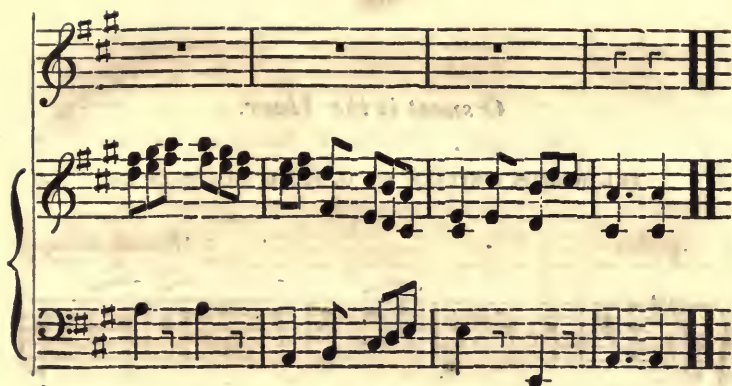
The first system of music consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The vocal line is in treble clef and contains two measures of music. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and also contains two measures. The lyrics "rus-tled long since thro' your wide-spreading trees, And" are written below the vocal line.

sweet was the flow of your wa-ters to hear, And

The second system of music continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. It also consists of two measures for each part. The lyrics "sweet was the flow of your wa-ters to hear, And" are written below the vocal line.

precious the ca-bin, the home of my dear.

The third system of music concludes the vocal line and piano accompaniment. It consists of two measures for each part. The lyrics "precious the ca-bin, the home of my dear." are written below the vocal line.



For then thro' your groves, by your waters I walk'd,
 And with Norah of love and of happiness talk'd,
 While calm as the moonlight that silver'd your charms,
 My child, softly sleeping, lay press'd in her arms.

But now that I visit thee Erin again,
 Tho' years have pass'd o'er me, they've pass'd me in vain;
 Thy woods, and thy lakes, and thy mountains, no more
 Can renew such fond thrills as they kindled before.

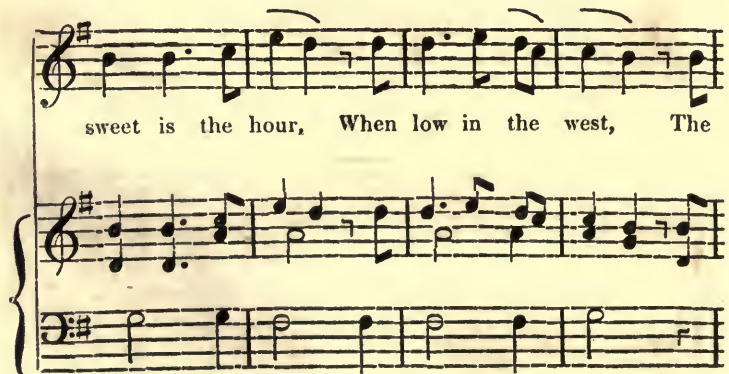
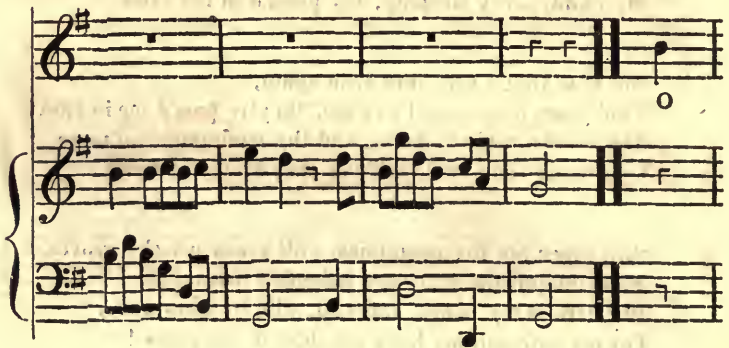
Still green are thy mountains, still green are thy groves,
 Still tranquil the water my sad spirit loves;
 But dark is my home, and wild, wild its trees wave,
 For my wife and my baby are dust in the grave!

O sweet is the Hour.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY D. L. RICHARDSON Esq.

Affetuoso.

[Spanish Melody.]



sun gilds the bower, Where fond lovers rest. Then

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single treble staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves (treble and bass). The key signature is D major (two sharps). The vocal line begins with a half note 'sun', followed by quarter notes 'gilds', 'the', 'bower,', and then a half note 'Where'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

gor-geous-ly bright, Be-neath the blue stream, In

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with quarter notes 'gor-', 'geous-ly', and 'bright,'. The piano accompaniment maintains its accompanimental pattern. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

garments of light De-parts like a dream. Oh!

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes the phrase with quarter notes 'garments', 'of', and 'light', followed by a half note 'De-'. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

sweet is the hour, When low in the west, The

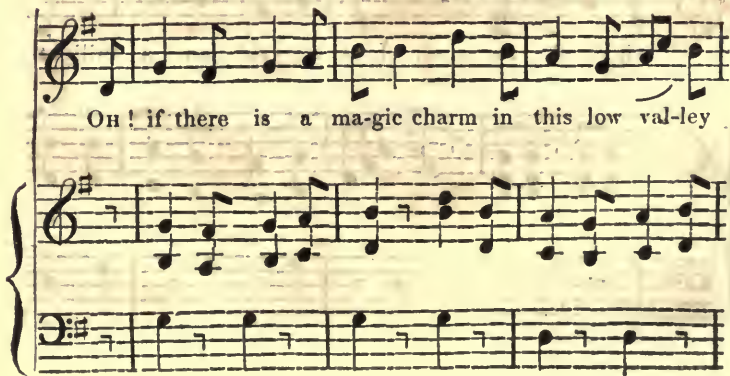
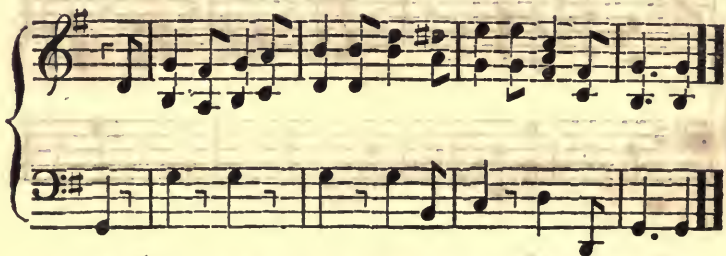
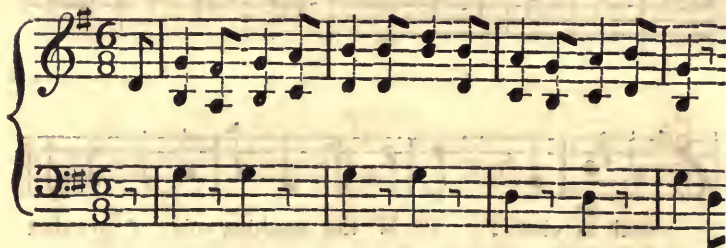
sun gilds the bower, Where fond lo-vers rest.

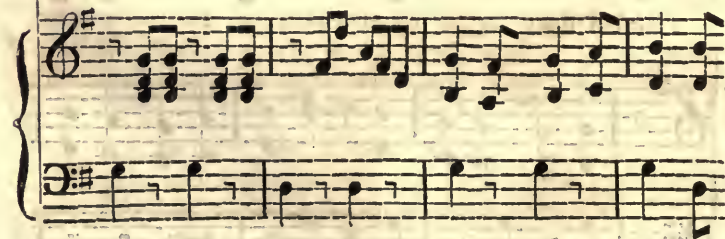
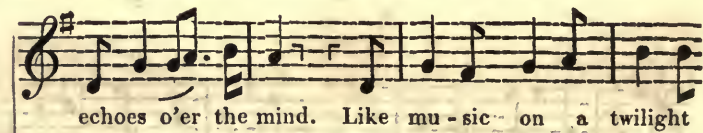
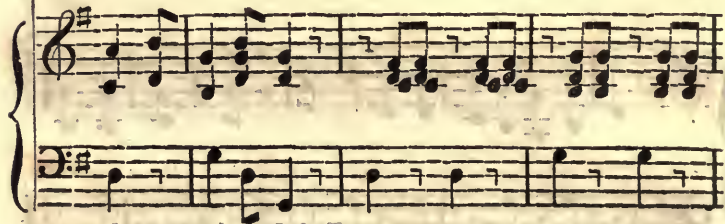
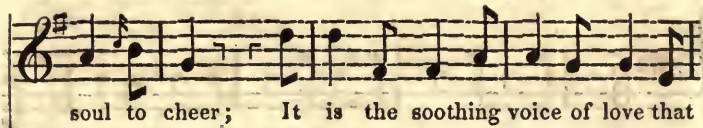
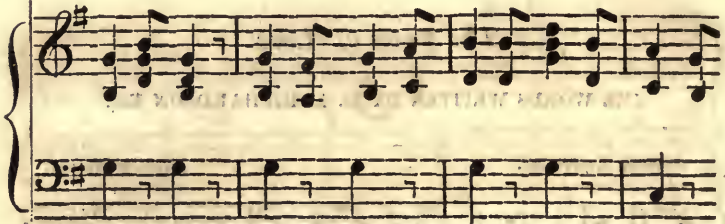
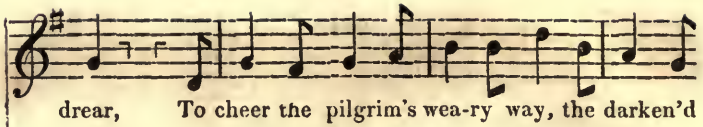
O sweet and serene the spell that beguiles,
 When Night's sable queen more tenderly smiles :
 The boldest are coy—the wildest are grave—
 The sad feel a joy loud mirth never gave !
 O ! sweet is, &c.

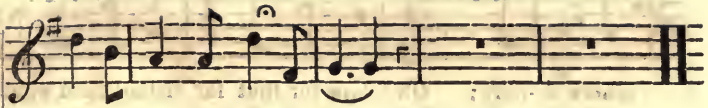
The spirits of love, to hallow the time,
 From regions above, pour music sublime ;—
 Their harmonies cheer the dull gloom of night,
 And wake the sweet tear of voiceless delight.

The Voice of Love.

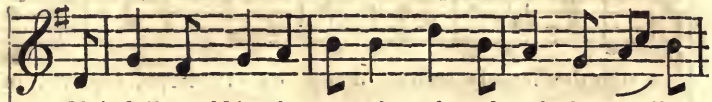
THE WORDS WRITTEN BY D. L. RICHARDSON Esq.

*Andante Espressivo.**[Italian Melody.]*

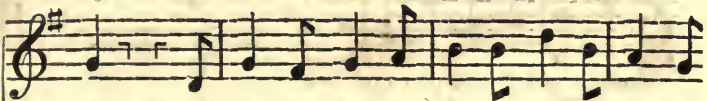
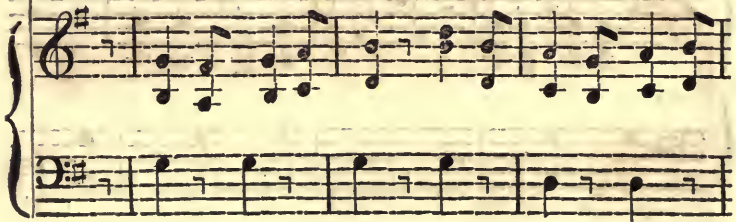




lake, or bells up-on the wind.

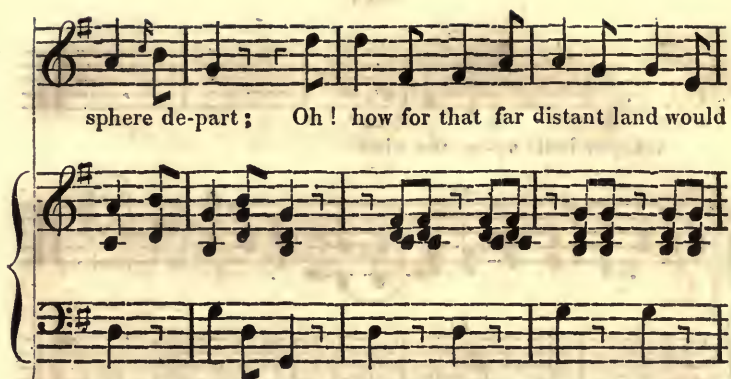


Oh! dull would be the rugged road, and sad the wand'rer's



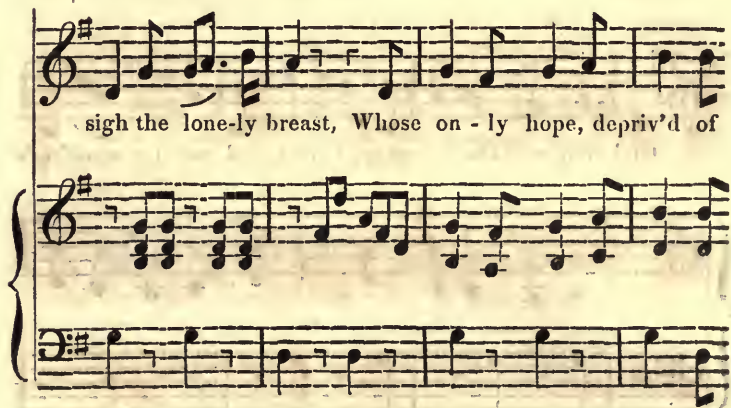
heart, Should that ce - les - tial har-mony from life's dark





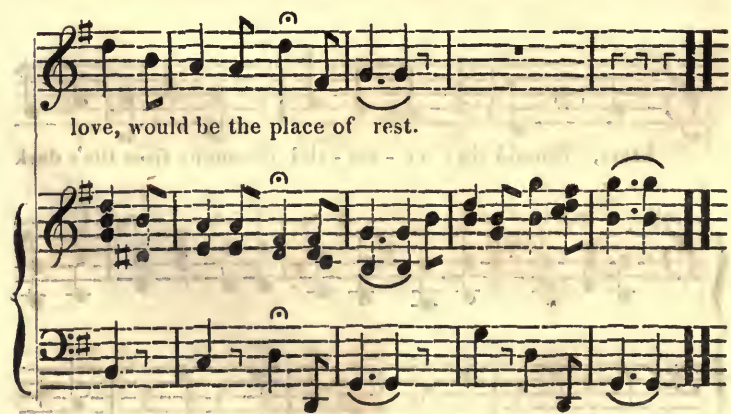
sphere de-part; Oh! how for that far distant land would

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line on a single treble staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves (treble and bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and continues with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simpler eighth-note pattern in the left hand.



sigh the lone-ly breast, Whose on - ly hope, depriv'd of

The second system continues the musical score. The vocal line has a melodic line with some slurs and a final half note. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note accompaniment pattern throughout the system.

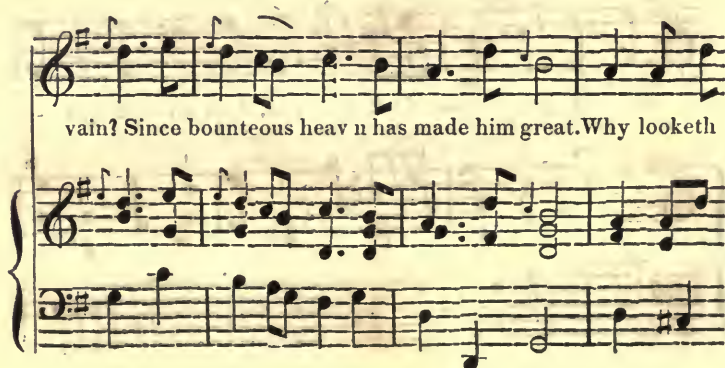
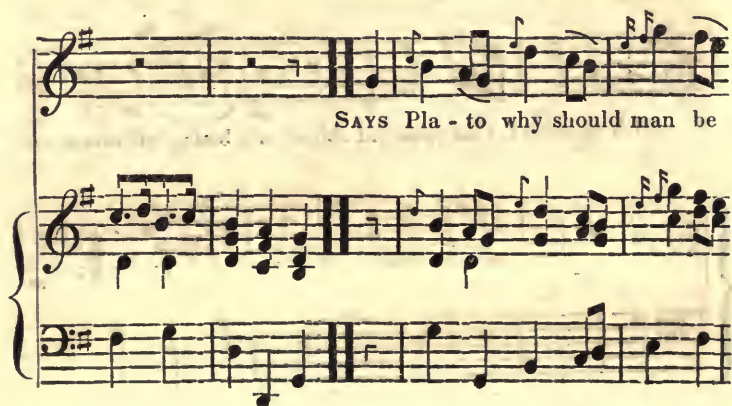
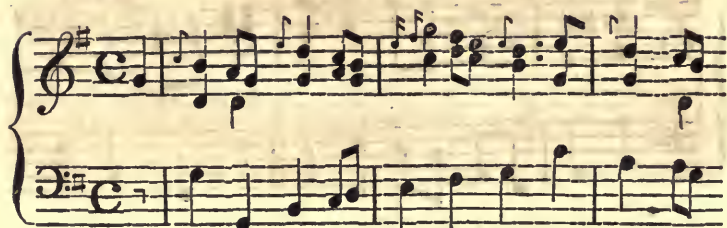


love, would be the place of rest.

The third system concludes the musical score. The vocal line ends with a half note and a final double bar line. The piano accompaniment also concludes with a final double bar line. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Says Plato, why should Man be vain?

Moderato.



he with in-so-lent dis-dair, On those un-deck'd with

wealth or state? Can splendid robes, or beds of down, Or

cost-ly gems that deck the fair, Can all the glo -



The scepter'd king, the burthen'd slave,
 The humble, and the haughty, die;
 The rich, the poor, the base, the brave,
 In dust, without distinction, lie!
 Go, search the tombs where monarchs rest,
 Who once the greatest titles bore:
 The wealth and glory they possess'd,
 And all their honors, are no more.

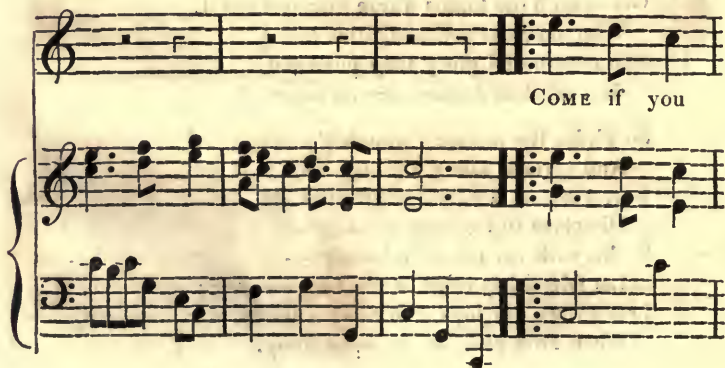
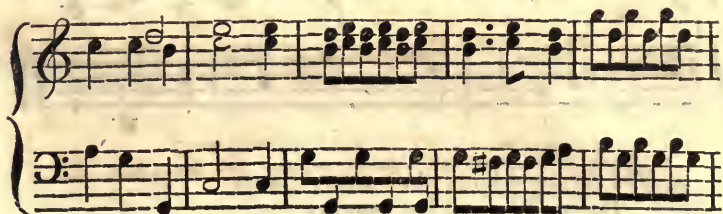
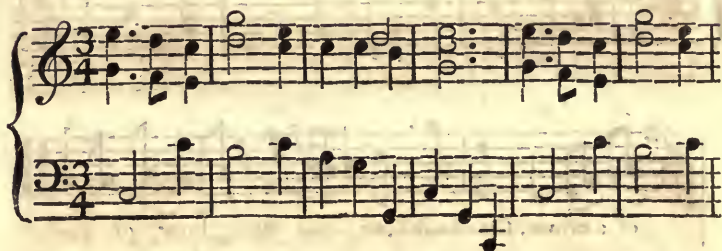
So glides the meteor through the sky,
 And spreads along a gilded train;
 But, when its short-liv'd beauties die,
 Dissolves to common air again.
 So 'tis with us, my jovial souls;—
 Let friendship reign while here we stay;
 Let's crown our joys with flowing bowls,—
 When Jove us calls, we must away.

Come if you Dare.

SUNG BY MR. THORNE, IN THE REVIVED OPERA OF ARTHUR
AND EMMELINE.

Moderato.

PURCELL,



dare, our trumpets sound. Come if you dare, the

foes re-bound. We come, we come, we come, we come, says the

Repeat Chos.

double, double, double beat of the thund'ring drum.

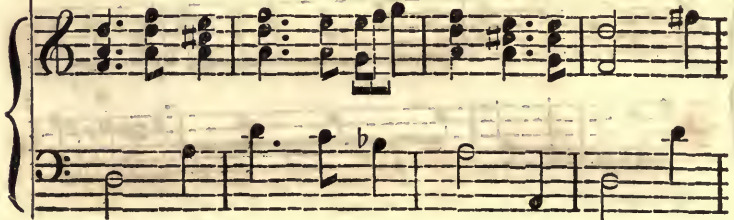
2nd. time.



Now they charge on a-main, Now they ral-ly a-gain; The



Gods from a-bove the mad la-bor be-hold, And



pi-ty man-kind that will pe-rish for gold, And



pi - ty mankind that will perish for gold.

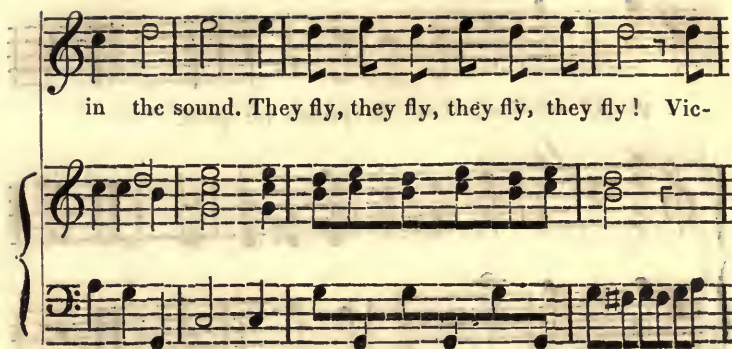
The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and a half note D4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with a single melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

The

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) consists of a half note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a half note E4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) continues with chords and a single melodic line in the bass. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

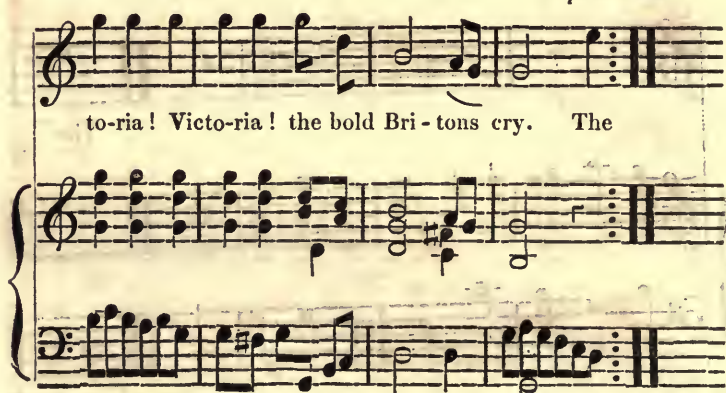
faint - ing Saxons quit the ground, The trum-pets languish

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and a half note D4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with a single melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.



in the sound. They fly, they fly, they fly, they fly! Vic-

Repeat Chos.



to-ria! Victo-ria! the bold Bri-tons cry. The

2nd. time.

Now the victory's won,
To plunder we run ;
We return to our lasses, like fortunate traders,
Triumphant with spoils of our vanquish'd invaders.

These lines are sung to the second part of the air—"Now they charge," &c and repeated in chorus.

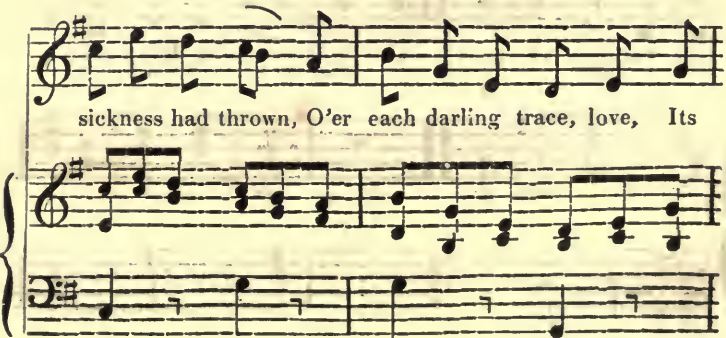
No. XXIV.

Whilst thou'rt by my side.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM LEMAN REDE.

Allegretto.

[Air—Dear Harp of my Country.



langour a - lone, Yet when hec - tics were flush - ing a -

The first system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single treble staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staves (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, 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beau-ty and joy, When thy smile was all lightness, My

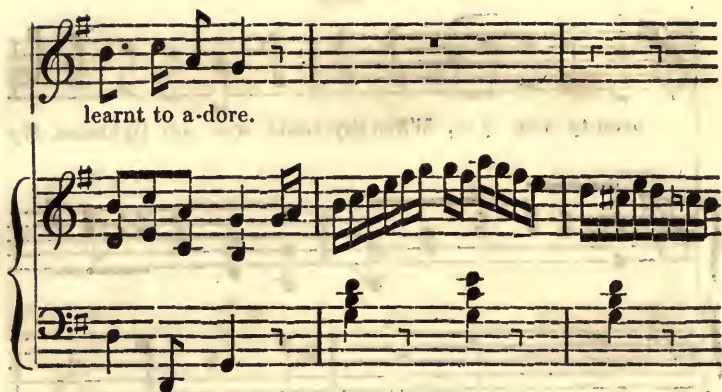
The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a grand brace, providing harmonic support with chords and single notes.

own is-land boy, My heart own'd thy pow-er, En-

The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line maintains its melodic flow, while the piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

shrin'd in its core; But in mi-se-ry's hour, I

The third system concludes the visible portion of the musical score on this page. It follows the same structural pattern as the previous systems, with a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature remains G major throughout the entire page.



If I joy in thy blisses
 When rapture's tide flows,
 If dear are thy kisses,
 More dear are thy woes.
 The ill that befalls thee,
 May call up a tear ;
 Yet the woe that enthrals thee,
 But makes thee more dear.

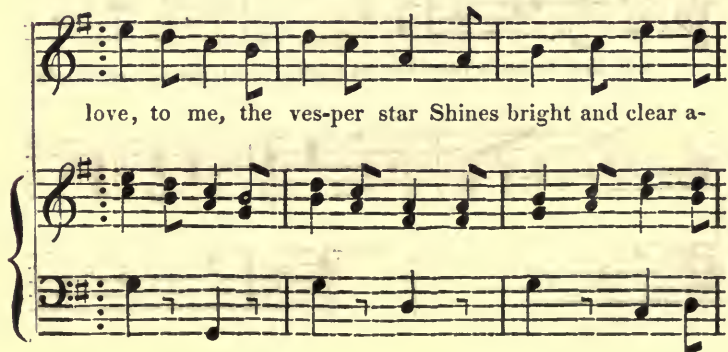
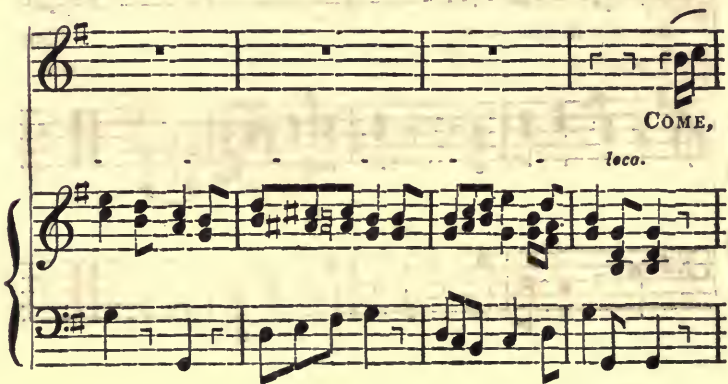
When danger annoys thee,
 I sorrow with you ;
 In the storm that destroys thee,
 I perish, love, too.
 Come want, woe, and sorrow,
 Thy cares I'll divide,
 Nor fear the worst morrow,
 Whilst thou'rt by my side.

Come Love to me.

THE WORDS WRITTEN BY L. Z.

Moderato.

8va.



bove; I've wander'd, sweet, I've wander'd far, To

sing my faithful love. That

Fine.

star tho' bright shines but at night, And fades at morning's

ray; Not so my love, 'twill constant prove, Shine

aye, Nor fade a - way. Come
Da Capo.

The moon-queen gently sports her ray
 Upon thy scented bower,
 The Zephyrs kiss, in sportive play;
 Thy perfume-breathing flower.
 Another hour, thy fav'rite flower
 Will droop and die ;—alas !
 My love for thee aye fresh shall be,
 Nor like a flowret pass.
 Then come to me, the vesper star
 Shines bright and clear above;
 I've wander'd, sweet, I've wander'd far,
 To sing my faithful love.

Andante.

Andante.

Handwritten musical score for a piece marked *Andante.* The score is written on two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It features a melody with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It provides a harmonic accompaniment with notes and rests. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged paper.

IF o'er the cru - el

ty - rant love a conquest I be - liev'd, The

flatt'ring er - ror cease to prove, O let me

be de - ceiv'd O - - let me be de - ceiv'd,

O - - let me be de-ceiv'd.

For-

hear to fan the gen - tle flame, Which love did

first cre - ate, What was my pride is now my

shame, And must be turn'd to hate; Then call not

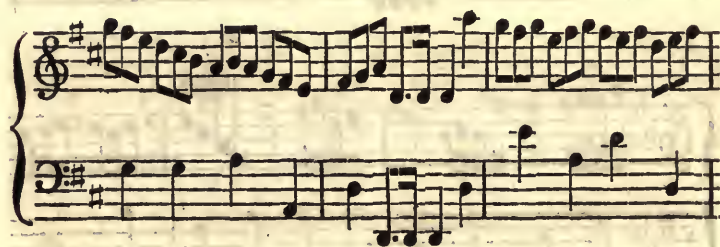
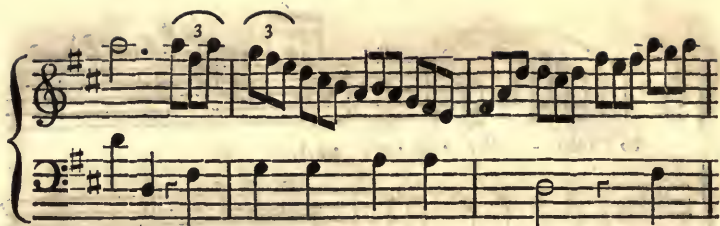
to my wav - 'ring mind, The weakness of my

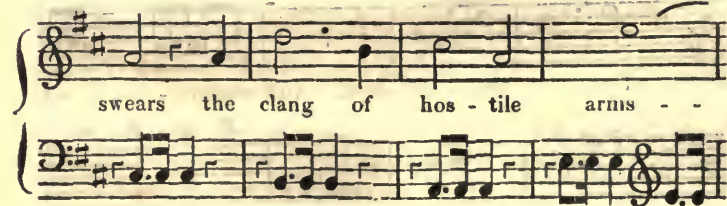
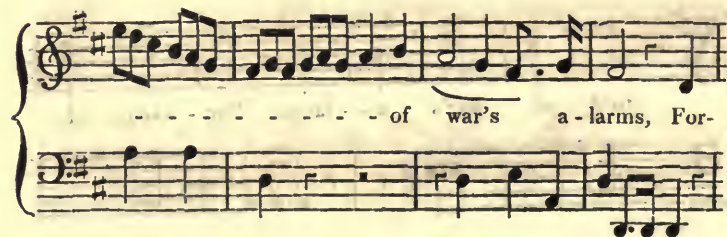
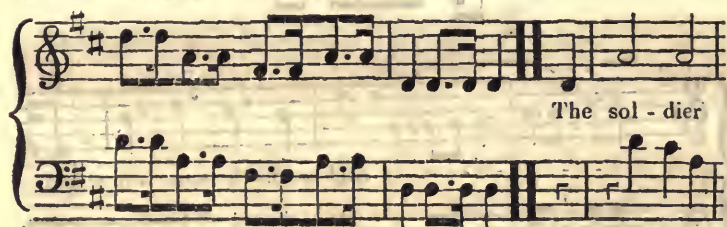
heart, Which, ah! I feel too much in-clin'd to

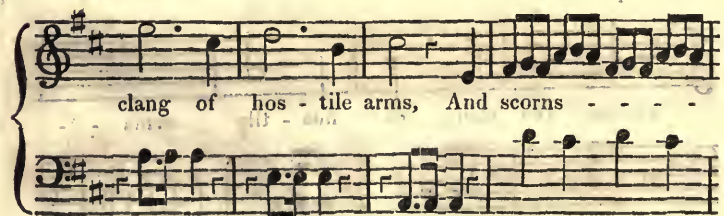
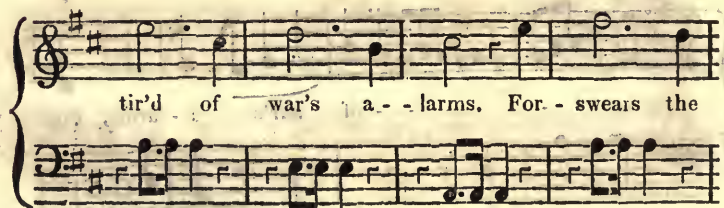
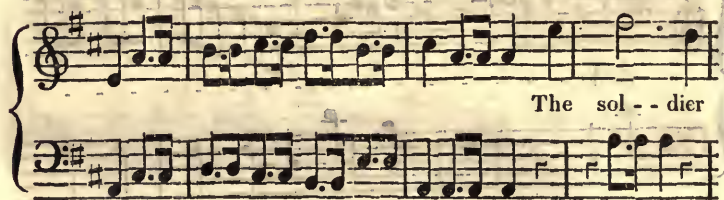
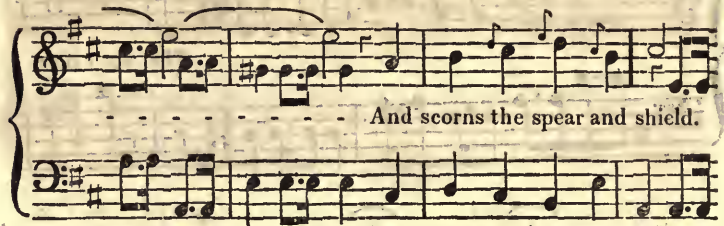
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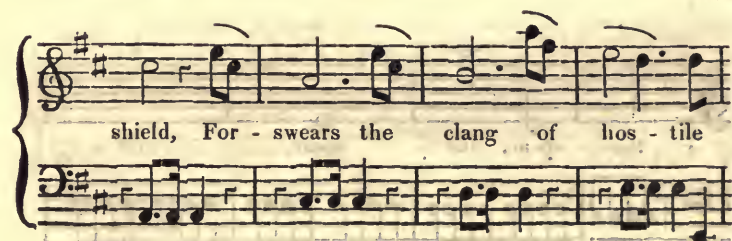
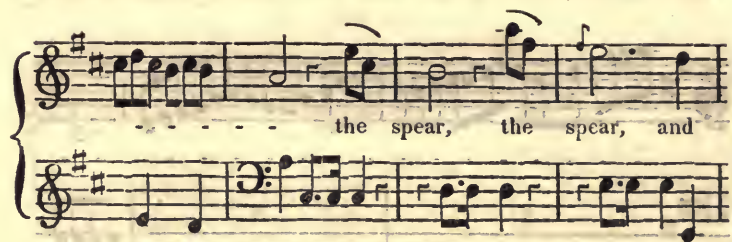
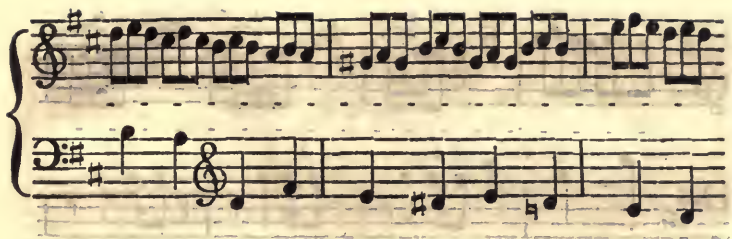
to take - - the trai-tor's part.

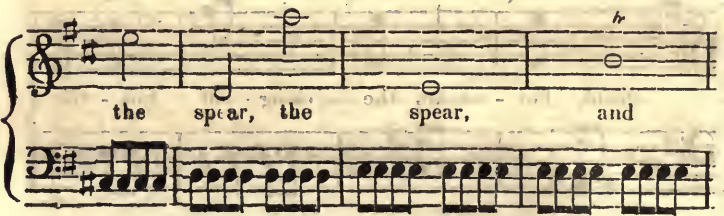
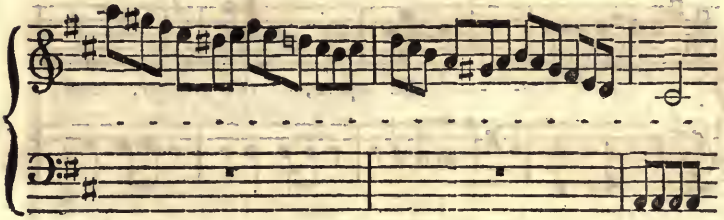
The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms.

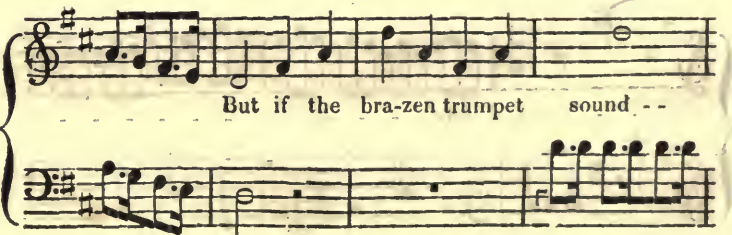
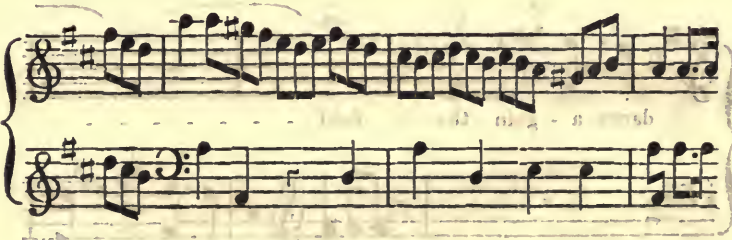
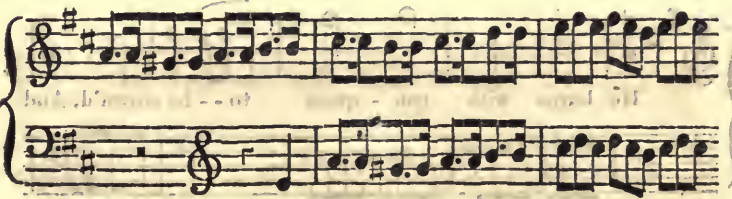
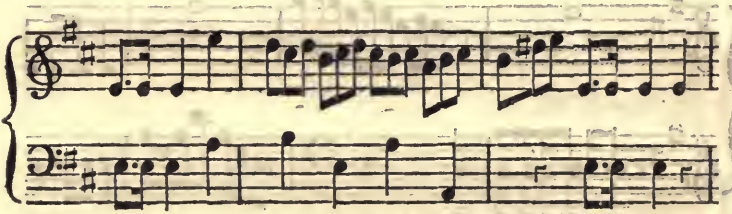


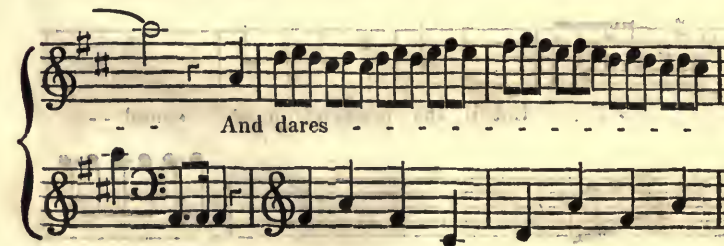
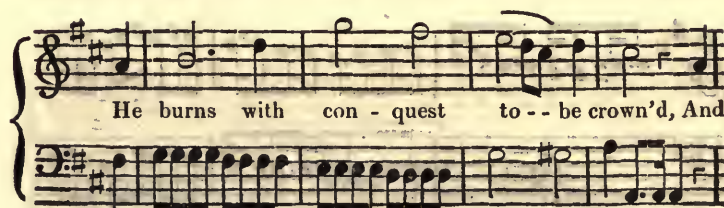














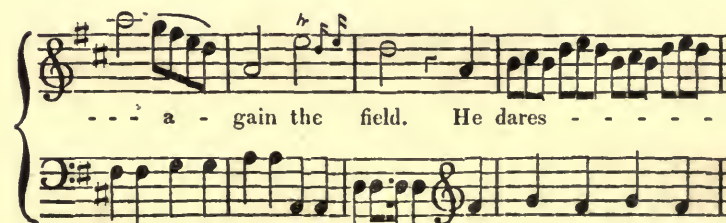
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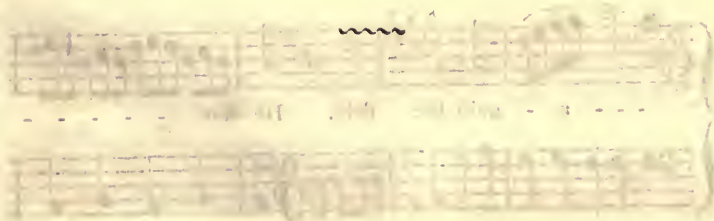
field. And



dares

a - gain the field. He dares



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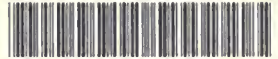
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